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'Friendship 88' Joint Exercises Conclude

LD151517 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1350 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Magdeburg, 15 Apr (ADN)—A joint field meeting took place on Friday between members of the GDR National People's Army, the Polish Army, and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG) to mark the conclusion of the "Friendship 88" exercise. At the Letzlinger Heide troop exercise grounds, the soldiers who had formed up in front of the podium with their fighting equipment extended their greeting to Colonel General Fritz Streletz, Colonel General Horst Bruenner, Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, and Lieutenant General Manfred Graetz, GDR deputy defense ministers; and Wolfgang Herger, head of the SED Central Committee Security Department. They cordially welcomed Army General Boris Snetkov, GFSC commander in chief; Colonel General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the military council and chief of the GSFG Political Administration; Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact states to the National People's Army; as well as other generals and officers of the fraternal armies.

After the GDR, Polish, and Soviet national anthems had been played, Col Gen Stechbarth, who directed the exercise, thanked the participants for their great achievements. Together, the mechanized infantry, tank soldiers, artillerymen, engineers, communications soldiers, crews of battle helicopters, and pilots had mastered all their tasks. The task of the allied armed forces continues to be to maintain the defensive capability of socialism at the necessary level. The joint exercise had helped to make peace more secure.

Brigade General Zenon Bryk of the Polish Army expressed thanks for the cordial welcome given to the soldiers by the population. This was recognition of the efforts of the past few days and reflected the close friendship between the peoples and armed forces of the countries involved.

As Valeriy Katkov, a Soviet Army major general, stressed, the exercise took place at a time when, throughout the world, people's hope and optimism for a peaceful future are increasing. Referring to the Soviet-U.S. missile agreement, he recalled that the Soviet Union, in agreement with the GDR and CSSR Governments, had withdrawn and started destroying its SS-22 missiles even before the agreement went into effect.

Members of the Army were awarded medals of comradeship-in-arms and other honors for their exemplary performance during the troop exercise.

CEMA Light Industry Committee Meets

LD152043 Budapest MTI in English 1928 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI)—The 50th jubilee session of the CMEA Standing Committee for Light Industry ended Friday in Budapest with the signing of a protocol.

Light industry experts of ten socialist countries attended the three-day event and exchanged views on improving the work of the committee, and discussed the strategic tendencies of further cooperation. Participants examined the tasks and opportunities of light industry following from the technical scientific development of the CMEA member states.

The Standing Committee for Light Industry stated that cooperation to date was mostly aimed at raising the efficiency of technical and scientific projects, standardization, and the regular information exchange of the member countries. The committee also determined the main tendencies of its activity for 1988. The session also discussed the current state of light industry cooperation established between the CMEA countries and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Mongolian People's Republic.

Pact Experts Discuss Disarmament in Budapest

LD152008 Budapest MTI in English
1903 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI)—The experts' work group of the Warsaw Treaty member states dealing with the reduction of European armed forces and conventional weapons held its session in Budapest April 14-15. Participants discussed issues related to the future talks, and measures to strengthen European confidence and security, and issues related to the conference dealing with disarmament.

The experts reviewed the state of consultations in progress in Vienna between the representatives of the Warsaw Treaty and 23 NATO member states on working out the mandate for talks related to European armed forces and conventional weapons.

Meeting Ends

LD160912 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak
0600 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Text] Hungary—A session of a working group of experts of the Warsaw Pact member states on issues concerning the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe has ended in Budapest.

On the agenda of the meeting were problems linked with the future talks on these issues and with the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The experts also discussed the course of the Vienna consultations on working out a mandate for the talks on reducing armed forces and conventional armaments between the representatives of the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic alliance.

Mladenov Speaks at Vienna CSCE Meeting

AU151535 Sofia BTA in English
1330 GMT 15 Apr 88

["Bulgarian Foreign Minister Before the Vienna Meeting"—BTA Headline]

[Text] Vienna, April 15 (BTA)—Today, Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr. Petur Mladenov acquainted the participants in the Vienna meeting with the results of the Sofia session of the foreign ministers committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, with the joint assessment of the international situation and with the programme, (?adopted) at the session, for real disarmament, decrease of the military confrontation, guaranteeing stability and security in Europe and in the world.

We are ready, said he, to discuss together with all European states, the U.S.A and Canada, each separate element of the programme, as well as to view new proposals, to search together a reasonable and concrete mutually acceptable balance of interests.

Pointing as an example in this respect the Soviet-American INF Treaty, Mr. Petur Mladenov stressed the need of completing the work on the agreement for a 50 per cent reduction of the strategic offensive weapons at strict adherence to the IBM treaty.

Pointing out the inadmissibility of the so called "compensation measures" for the nuclear weapons due to be destroyed, the Bulgarian foreign minister paid attention to the measures of good will undertaken by the socialist countries before the entering into force of the Soviet-American treaty, the proposal for separate negotiations on tactical nuclear weapons, the working out of convention for a ban on chemical weapons by the end of this year.

Pointing out that the task for reduction of military forces and conventional weapons in Europe is coming to the foreground, Minister Mladenov stressed that the most important thing is that the negotiations should not remain at their starting point, nor should they repeat the sad experience of the past but the mandate should be coordinated and the talks started. In this connection each of the two alliances should publish, as soon as possible, data about their forces in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, as well as their own data about the forces of the other side. And what is more it would be better to publish data about the regions as well: central Europe, the northern and the southern part of the continent. The Warsaw Treaty member-states are ready to publish data about the separate countries and about the different kinds of weapons, if NATO makes the same.

The delegations in Vienna were informed also of the positive assessment given by the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, to the Belgrade meeting.

Further on the Bulgarian foreign minister dwelled on the work of the Vienna meeting. Our joint ascertainment, said he, is that it starts to go out of the stalemate but along with that a number of essential questions continue to remain un-coordinated and they could unjustifiably delay the completion of the meeting. Now, in Vienna, the documents are worked out in a new situation, when the East-West relations start to form under the sign of the new political thinking. At the meeting, as well as outside the meeting, this process is going on in the conditions of difficult overcoming of prejudices and stereotypes accumulated by the past.

Bulgaria's foreign minister said that he was assigned to reiterate the readiness of the states, represented at the session of the committee, for all around cooperation for the drafting of a rich in content and balanced conclusive document.

He dwelled on the tasks which should be resolved by the Vienna meeting: endorsment of the ten principles of the conclusive act in their unity and entity, resuming of of the Conference on Confidence Building Measures and Security and on Disarmament in Europe, and the development of a new generation of measures which could be spread over the

Mediterranean in particular, starting of negotiations on conventional disarmament. The subject of these negotiations—armed forces and conventional weapons—should not exclude the dual capable delivery vehicles.

The existing asymmetry and disbalance in Europe as well as in the different regions, should be eliminated on a mutual basis.

Mr. Peter Mladenov said that what is expected from the conclusive document of the meeting in the sphere of economy, is that it should contribute considerably for the decrease of the technological division in Europe, should guarantee new opportunities for business relations.

Dwelling on Bulgaria's proposal for holding an ecological meeting within the framework of the CSCE process, Mr. Petur Mladenov observed that the priority problems have already been outlined as well as the means proposed for their solution. Conditions have been created for a concrete, compromising, balanced and important mandate which would justify the holding of such a meeting. Mr. Petur Mladenov once again reiterated Bulgaria's readiness to host the meeting.

As regards cooperation in the humanitarian field, the Vienna conference has been called upon to set the beginning of a process of changing the approach which may be summed up as "from confrontation to cooperation". This would only be to the benefit of the strict and consistent observance of the obligations undertaken within the framework of the CSCE process and their further development.

In conclusion Mr. Peter Mladenov informed the participants in the meeting of the proposal to close the Vienna conference at the level of foreign ministers. This would make it possible to exchange opinions on issues of the further promotion of the CSCE process.

CSSR Delegate Addresses Talks

LD161034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
2230 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Excerpts] Vienna—The talks of the follow-up meeting of the CSCE conference have been resumed in Vienna. [passage omitted]

Frantisek Dolezal, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, noted in his speech that Czechoslovakia considers the readiness to immediately contribute through specific actions to the consolidation of the disarmanent process to be the most important aspect of the Sofia session of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers. In this respect Czechoslovakia does not consider just the military issues. Security should rest on an entire complex of pillars, stressed the Czechoslovak representative.

Frantisek Dolezal named the initiative for setting up a zone of trust, cooperation, and goodneighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, which is being further developed by the Czechoslovak side, as an example of the complex nature of Czechoslovak approach.

PPR's Jaroszek Addresses Geneva Talks

LD150901 Warsaw PAP in English
2043 GMT 14 Apr 88

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva, April 14—Poland's Foreign Vice-Minister Henryk Jaroszek presented Poland's stand on the most important disarmament questions and discussed key aspects of Poland's activity to consolidate peace and international security at today's plenary session of the disarmament conference of 40 states held here.

Jaroszek stressed a decisive role of the breakthrough that took place in the Soviet-U.S. dialogue and the fact that the USSR and the U.S. consider the Washington treaty only as a first step in efforts to reduce nuclear arsenals.

Stressing the activity of Poland, the USSR and other socialist states to promote real progress in disarmament negotiations, including the Geneva conference forum, Jaroszek, now general secretary of the political consultative committee of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, recalled a number of initiatives contained in the documents of conferences of this body adopted in Budapest and Berlin and sessions of the foreign ministers' committee in Prague and Sofia.

The speaker laid special emphasis on the work on a convention banning chemical weapons and pointed to new possibilities to speedily complete it, created by constructive proposals of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, primarily as regards verification.

The conference's priorities, the speaker stressed, should still include the questions of nuclear disarmament, total ban on nuclear weapons tests as well as the prevention of arms race in outer space.

Jaroszek presented some aspects of materialization of the Jaruzelski Plan and said that the main ideas of the plan met with many positive opinions.

The exchange of views initiated by the presentation of the plan turned out to be helpful in seeking a common stand by the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states on such questions as the revision of war doctrines towards giving them an exclusively defensive character and on other aspects of disarmament.

The plan does not propose ready solutions and, pointing to possible options, supports common international efforts aimed to implement the ideas contained in it.

Malile Begins Official Visit to Greece

Arrives in Athens, Makes Statement

AU141855 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania left today for an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Greece at the invitation of Karolos Papoulias, foreign minister of the Republic of Greece.

He was seen off at Rinas Airport by Niko Gjyzari, chairman of the State Planning Commission; Alfred Uci, chairman of the Committee for Culture and the Arts; Sofokli Lazri, director of the Institute for the Study of Internal Relations; Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other comrades.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile arrived today in Athens. He was welcomed at Athens Airport by Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Greece; Kostas Yeoryiou, general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others.

Spiridhon Dokianos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; and Ksenofon Nushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Greece, were also present.

On this occasion, Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, made the following declaration for the press:

We are coming to friendly Greece, to this beautiful neighboring country with an ancient culture, with the sentiments of the sincere friendship of the Albanian people for the Greek people. The bonds between our two peoples, who have been living alongside each other for centuries, are close and friendly. The development of the relations of good neighborliness with Greece has been a constant goal of the foreign policy of the Albanian Government.

We observe with satisfaction that, as a result of the goodwill and of the joint efforts of both governments, these relations have been marked by developments of considerable importance in recent years, which corresponds with the interests of our two peoples and countries, as well as those of peace and security in the Balkans and beyond.

It is our belief and trust that this visit and the talks with my honorable colleague, Mr Papoulias, and with other high Greek personalities, will provide a further impulse to the relations of friendship and cooperation between Albania and Greece, thus further strengthening and consolidating our existing links.

Meets Sartzetakis 15 April

AU152031 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Apr

[Text] Khristos Sartzetakis, president of the Republic of Greece, today met Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. After mentioning the historic ties between the Greek and Albanian peoples as the most ancient peoples in the Balkans, President Sartzetakis evaluated the good development of relations and cooperation between Greece and Albania, which, he stated, correspond not only to the interests of the two peoples, but are also in the interests of peace and security in the Balkans.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile spoke about the sentiments of friendship and respect held by the Albanian people for the friendly Greek people and added that the friendly steps taken in relations between Albania and Greece are a result of the goodwill and the efforts of the two governments toward fruitful and friendly cooperation in the interests of relations of good-neighborliness between the two countries.

Holds Talks With Papoulias

AU152039 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Talks continued today at the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs between Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Greece, and Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Karolos Papoulias expressed his joy at meeting his colleague Reis Malile again, this time in Athens.

I will never forget the warm and friendly reception we encountered from the Albanian people wherever we went during our visit to Albania. Although few in numbers, Papoulias continued, the Albanian people have become an example to other peoples for their heroic struggles against bigger countries in defense of the freedom and independence of their country.

The Greek foreign minister pointed out that within a short period of time, the relations between the two countries have developed greatly. He expressed his government's conviction that these relations will continue to develop for the benefit of the two peoples, simultaneously contributing to peace and stability in the Balkans and abroad.

On his part, Reis Malile thanked his colleague for the warm and cordial reception granted to the Albanian delegation in Greece. The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania stated that this is a reflection of the warm sentiments held by our two friendly peoples.

During their talks the two ministers pointed out that it is necessary for contacts and cooperation between Albania and Greece to be raised to a higher level. They also mentioned the concrete opportunities to further promote relations in the fields of trade, various spheres of the economy, cultural ties, scientific cooperation, transportation, and other fields, where the interests of both countries coincide.

The concrete steps in the close and friendly relations between Albania and Greece are in the interests of both our peoples and serve to consolidate cooperation in the Balkans and beyond. They are an example indicating that with goodwill and a realistic approach, it is possible to find ways to resolve acute problems existing in the relations among Balkan countries so that our peninsula can be transformed into a region of genuine cooperation.

Reis Malile and Karolos Papoulias also discussed the prospects for inter-Balkan cooperation following the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Balkan countries, as well as on questions pertaining to the present situation in the Middle East, the Mediterranean, and Europe.

The talks were attended by high officials from the ministries of foreign affairs of Albania and Greece, as well as by Ksenofon Nushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Athens, and by Spiridhon Dokianos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece in Tirana.

Honors Unknown Soldier

AU152041 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today paid homage to and laid a wreath before the Monument of the Unknown Soldier in Athens, with an inscription reading: with respect to the fighters who fell for Greece's independence. A brass band played the Albanian and Greek national anthems. The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania then reviewed a guard of honor.

At this ceremony, Reis Malile was accompanied by representatives of Greece's armed forces, and by the commander of the guard of honor.

Visits Corfu

AU161855 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Text] Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and the other members of the delegation accompanying him, left Athens today on a visit to the island of Corfu. During this visit he is also accompanied by Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs of Greece, and other Greek ministers. Ksenofon Nushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Athens, and Spiridhon Dokianis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece in Tirana, are also accompanying the group.

Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Greece, were greeted by Corfu personalities. They visited cultural institutions. During talks with Corfu personalities, both sides expressed appreciation of the ties between our two countries and peoples, and talks were held on the possibility of border trade between Corfu and Sarande.

The prefect of Corfu, (Ilia Peristaqis), hosted an official dinner, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Press on Visit

AU161507 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 16 Apr 88

["Press Review"]

[Text] Tirana, April 16 (ATA)—The press extensively writes today on the visit and meetings of the minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile, upon his stay in the Republic of Greece, with top personalities of this country.

It is reported that on April 15 the President of the Greek Republic, Khristos Sartzetakis, received Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania. After mentioning the historic ties of the Greek people with the Albanian one, as the two most ancient nations of the Balkans, President Sartzetakis, appreciated the good development of the relations and cooperation between Greece and Albania, which, he said, respond not only to the interests of the two peoples, but also of peace and security in the Balkans.

The press writes that on April 15 the premier of the Republic of Greece, Andreas Papandreou, received in his residence the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Reis Malile, and had a very warm and friendly talk with him. Attending were the foreign minister of Greece and others.

After conveying the warm and friendly greetings by Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Adil Carcani, the foreign minister of the PSR of Albania handed over to the premier of the Republic of Greece, Andreas Papandreou, a friendly message by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, Adil Carcani, which contains the official invitation for a visit to Albania.

After fervently thanking for this invitation, Andreas Papandreou said that he will make his visit at the beginning of June.

The premier of Greece appreciated the successful development of the relations between the two countries and stressed that possibilities exist in the field of trade and other fields to develop them further.

Speaking of the Greek minority in Albania, Andreas Papandreou stressed the fact that this minority both in the Liberation War and in the country's construction as well, has fought, worked, and works side by side the Albanians, builds Albania and further approaches our two peoples.

The premier of Greece, Andreas Papandreou, asked the foreign minister of the PSR of Albania to convey his warm greetings to the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, Adil Carcani.

On April 15, the vice-premier of the Republic of Greece, Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, received the minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile. During the meeting, which passed in a warm and very friendly atmosphere, the Greek vice-premier spoke of the ancient friendly ties existing between the people's of our two countries.

Kharalambopoulos stressed the need and value of many-sided cooperation between Greece and Albania.

On April 15, talks continued at the seat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece between the foreign minister of the Republic of Greece, Karolos Papoulias, and the foreign minister of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile.

The foreign minister of Greece pointed out the fact that within a short period of time the relations between the two countries have developed greatly. He expressed the conviction of his government that they will develop further to the good of the two peoples, contributing at the same time to peace and stability in the Balkans and beyond.

On his part Reis Malile thanked his counterpart for the warm and cordial reception extended to the Albanian delegation in Greece. This, the foreign minister of the PSR of Albania stressed, is an expression of the warm feelings our two friendly peoples cherish for one another.

The foreign minister of Greece, Karolos Papoulias, gave an official dinner in honor of the minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile. During the dinner, which passed in a very friendly atmosphere, the two ministers exchanged speeches.

It is reported that on April 15 the minister of foreign affairs , Reis Malile, paid homage and laid a wreath on the Monument of the Unknown Soldier, with the inscription "Respect for the Fighters Fallen for the Independence of Greece."

On occasion of the official and friendly visit of the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, in Greece, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Athens, Ksenofon Nushi, gave a reception at the embassy seat. Attending were Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Greece, and other members of the government. It is also reported that the chairman of the Committee of Science and Technology of the PSR of Albania, Ajet Ylli; the vice-minister of foreign trade, Kostandin Hoxha; and the vice-rector of the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana, Rolanda Dhimitri, who accompany the foreign minister on his visit to Greece, had on April 15 meetings on the extension of the relations of cooperation between our two countries in respective fields.

Economic Progress Report for 10-16 April

AU171338 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 10-16 April carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Durres District: Forty-five collectives have fulfilled the plan up to 10 April (1800 GMT 11 April);

Gjirokaster District: The general industrial production plan up to 10 April was overfulfilled 2 percent (1330 GMT 16 April);

Korce District: The overall industrial production plan for the first quarter was overfulfilled by 2.4 percent (1800 GMT 10 April); the plan for the period up to 10 April was overfulfilled by 5.8 million leks (1800 GMT 15 April);

Kukes District: The industrial production plan up to 10 April was exceeded by 2.8 million leks (1800 GMT 14 April);

Mirdite District: The quarterly industrial production plan was overfulfilled by 2 percent (1800 GMT 10 April);

Pogradec District: The industrial production plan up to 10 April was overfulfilled by 4.3 million leks (1800 GMT 12 April);

Puke District: The quarterly industrial production plan was exceeded by 1.6 million leks (1800 GMT 10 April);

Vlore District: The light industry sector reports having overfulfilled its plan up to 10 April by 1 million leks (1800 GMT 14 April).

New Book Views U.S. Balkan Policy

AU161617 Sofia BTA in English
1219 GMT 16 Apr 88

["The Balkans in U.S. Policies"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 16 (BTA)—The "Nauka i Izkustvo" Publishing House has brought out Ivan Boev's study "The Balkans in U.S. Global Policies, 1945-1975". The book analyses the Balkan trend in the globalistic course of the United States in the postwar period against the background of the dramatic changes in the distribution of forces and in its home life, a review of the ABV weekly reads.

Ivan Boev's book is the first attempt by a Bulgarian scholar to make a comprehensive study on this subject.

In his introduction the author points out that he has used a relatively limited material, due to the lack or scarcity of original sources containing the actual motives for plans and actions of the U.S. administration. But nevertheless the book makes important conclusions on the nature of the Balkan policy of the United States and of the interrelation between the aspects of globalism and regionalism in them.

The author analyses studies made by Bulgarian, Soviet, American and other authors on the Balkan policies of the United States. He reaches the conclusion that the political course of the different U.S. administrations towards the Balkans, as well as towards other regions in the world, was determined under the influence of some politologists, "circulating between the academic circles and the higher echelons of power", whose formulations are characterized by anti-communism and anti-Sovietism.

The books divides the development of the U.S. policies towards the Balkans after World War II into three periods.

In the first decade Washington tried to impose its model on the development of the Balkan countries. It exercised economic and political pressure on the countries with a people's democratic rule. It launched a propaganda campaign against their governments. The relations between the United States and the Balkan socialist countries deteriorated abruptly, the diplomatic relations with Bulgaria were severed and agreements with other countries were annulled and discriminational import duties were introduced. Actually, an economic blockade was established.

In the 1955-1965 period the positive changes in international relations brought about some new aspects in the U.S. Balkan policy. Then this policy was characterized by two clearly marked trends—aggressive and hegemonistic, and moderate and realistic. The course pursued by Washington "from the position of force" was somewhat modified without being significantly revised. The author points out that tactical changes are not equal to realism. In that period the emphasis shifted on the so-called "peaceful interference" but this does not mean that the "trenches of the Cold War" were abandoned.

In the third decade after the war the supreme tiers of power in Washington could not but admit the futurelessness of the policy of power towards the socialist countries in the conditions of a military strategic parity between the United States and the USSR, the author of the study points out.

Balev Assesses Reform in USSR, Bloc

AU172021 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 14 Apr 88 p 5

[Report by BTA correspondent Lyubcho Khristov on speech delivered by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of BCP Central Committee, at the Prague meeting discussing the work of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, on 13 April in Prague]

[Text] The speech delivered by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary, leader of the BCP delegation to the conference, who submitted a series of specific proposals for perfecting the work of the journal, was heard with great interest.

Milko Balev stressed that the conference is assuming special importance since it is convened at a time of historic change—an exceptionally important period in the development of our contemporary world as a whole, as well as for the international workers movement.

It is characteristic of the world situation that our sociopolitical realities are increasingly emerging. It is a significant fact that a real—and as it appears from everything—prolonged process of alleviation in the international atmosphere is beginning, as a result of the implementation of new political thought, as a result of the peaceful offense initiated by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as a result of the awareness of broad strata of the population as regards the requirement to expand the breakthrough toward a nuclear-free world, the requirement to pursue the powerful peace offensive, to which we should devote all our efforts, Comrade Milko Balev stated.

Restructuring in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is becoming a new and first rate universal reality, the speaker pointed out. We share the evaluation expressed by numerous comrades that restructuring in the Soviet Union accomplished under the leadership of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is of historic importance for the future of socialism and for mankind. We will not be mistaken in stating that this restructuring process has a revolutionary impact, as powerful as that of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

It is becoming increasingly obvious: We must take into consideration the growing, diversity of our contemporary world, we must learn to see and use not only the common traits, but also the peculiar and individual elements pertaining to various interests and positions.

It is becoming increasingly obvious: The world has entered a prolonged period of peaceful coexistence between two opposed sociopolitical systems and peaceful coexistence is becoming the main field of development for the contradictions between socialism and capitalism.

These peculiar features of a new historical situation increase to a great extent the importance of our present conference. Without trying to underrate the former work of our journal and the considerable results achieved by its 30-years existence and work, in implementing the specific functions required for the international communist and workers movement in the struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism, we must definitely say that an urgent necessity exists for the serious updating and restructuring of our journal.

In the restructuring process of our journal it would be useful to apply the already accumulated experience and the lessons from the restructuring process accomplished by individual parties in their countries: The questions should be dealt with in a specific manner and with care, wisely and maturely, without any unnecessary haste, and also without unjustified delays. The restructuring process in our journal has already started. This process should be more resolutely pursued.

In connection with the requirements of the new historical conditions, Comrade Milko Balev pointed out the necessity for the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM journal to become a tribune of new political thinking and of present-day, creative Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Balev declared: It is a question of propagating new political thinking also among non-communist, progressive and democratic circles, so that it may be accepted in our mutual relations with our ideological opponents.

Under the new circumstances the journal is called upon to become an effective factor and an instrument of innovation, of our approach to the world and its realities, of theory and practice of the communist movement, of the policy, strategy, and tactics of the fraternal parties and of mutual relations among them, of the ideas and solutions, of the opportunity to use the whole range of points of view and experience achieved within the communist and workers movement, the national liberation movement, as well as all progressive and democratic movements.

I would like to stress, Comrade Milko Balev stated, that this innovation by no means signifies that we are underrating the rich, historic experience, the achievements of Marxist-Leninist thought and the revolutionary practice, it does not mean that we are deviating from the principles of scientific communism which are confirmed by life itself.

We maintain the point of view that the journal should become a laboratory of awareness for the new problems of the contemporary world and a tribune for the formation and propagation of new solutions as a democratic alternative to those questions which most deeply concern the masses, which are most important for the life and development of our society, namely problems which are most urgent and topical for all mankind.

Comrade Milko Balev stressed that among these problems the question of restructuring in the Soviet Union and in the other socialist countries, as well as within the international communist movement is playing a very important role.

The BCP is striving to introduce its own experience in the development of the common process of innovation of world socialism. Our party developed an extensive concept for a qualitatively new development of socialism in Bulgaria. Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out as follows at the BCP National Conference in 1988: "We are talking about changes which are . . . an expression of the urgent necessity to change the essence of socialism, so that it may be inspired with a new essence." Our concept is an open system. It is developed both by the theoretical thought in Bulgaria, as well as by the meaningful experience of the other socialist countries and fraternal parties. The BCP National Conference mapped out a trend toward the implementation of the concept of innovating socialism in our country, so that it may become the cause of millions of working people in our country.

Our journal should also become a tribune from which the ideas for specific models of socialism in each country should be launched on an equal basis, and with this exchange of experience and mutual enrichment we should help each other to clarify and shape a common model of socialism and of its necessary features as a world historical phenomenon.

Comrade Milko Balev further pointed out that the problematic-political enrichment of the authors' circle contributing to our journal makes it necessary to adopt a new attitude toward the entire political leftwing and calls for a new approach to the dialogue with non-communist parties and movements, as well as to our ally.

The prevention of nuclear war and the solution of other global problems poses the question of developing a comradely, open dialogue, based on equal rights and mutual respect, and of cooperation with socialist, social-democratic, and other mass parties and movements, regardless of their ideological and political adherence, as well of creating an optimal, broad antiwar front, Milko Balev declared.

This is why we attach great importance to involving the cooperation and participation of representatives of non-communist, progressive and democratic forces, as well as of theoreticians who are adhering to non-Marxist ideological positions, he stated. We consider it useful to establish an extensive exchange of publications with other journals.

Comrade Milko Balev reviewed the question of further democratization in the work of the journal. In this connection we propose to analyze the question of establishing in the long run a foundation with optimal democratic structure, which will be open to all trends in the workers movement, to all left-wing and democratic forces. This foundation could develop an extensive and varied research, publishing, and educational work in all parts of the world through its branches on a regional basis, and contribute to the exchange of experience, information, and ideas among parties and movement, to the training of cadres and it could fill the gaps in the subject variety of the international communist press.

We listened with particular interest to the statement made by Comrade Dobrynin, Milko Balev said. We are ready to pay attention to the ideas and proposals of all fraternal parties, dictated both by their own interests and needs, as well as by the interests and responsibilities of our movement as a whole, by the requirements for the further development of our collective international journal.

The BCP which is loyal to its internationalist traditions, will further pursue its active efforts to actively cooperate, and assist, as well as contribute to the improvement of the prestige, role, and influence of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, Comrade Milko Balev stated at the end of his speech.

Economic Cooperation Talks With Iran End

AU152009 Sofia BTA in English
1731 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia April 15 (BTA)—The Fifth Session of the Bulgaro-Iranian Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation ended here today with the signing of a document providing for doubling the counter-trade between Bulgaria and Iran.

After the ceremony the two chairmen of the commission, Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, and Mr. 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, minister of agriculture of Iran, stressed that the results of the session are the outcome of the mutual wish of the two countries to promote their cooperation.

The share of Bulgaria's export will increase through the introduction of new forms of joint production in electronics, metallurgy, the electrotechnical industry, mechanical engineering and in the production of hoisting and hauling machines and machine tools. The export of chemical products, cigarettes, tobacco and other goods will also increase considerably. On its part Iran will deliver to Bulgaria industrial products and agricultural goods.

Bulgarian economic organizations will design the construction of dams in Iran and will carry out various prospecting activities. Iranian specialists will be trained in Bulgaria

Exceptional progress has been achieved in transport cooperation, of which the setting up of a special subcommission on these problems is indicative. The share of the Bulgarian transport organizations in the transportation of goods to and from Iran will increase and the sea links between Bulgaria and Iran will be increased.

During the week the leader of the Iranian delegation was received by State Council President Todor Zhivkov, and by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers and had talks with Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations and Mr. Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport.

Filipov, BCP Delegation Returns From Cyprus

AU161807 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1700 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Comrade Grisha Filipov has returned from Nicosia. The delegation had attended the funeral ceremony and burial of the late Ezekias Papioannou, eminent figure in the international communist and workers movement and former secretary general of the Restorative Party of the Working People.

Afghan Minister Views Cooperation Session

AU161253 Sofia BTA in English
2024 GMT 15 Apr 88

["Statement by Afghan Minister"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 15 (BTA)—Mr Ghulam Faruq Kobakiwal, minister of agriculture and land reform of Afghanistan, said here today that the people of his country hope that peace will come to their land after the signing of the Geneva documents on the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Mr Kobakiwal related the protocol signed here on the fifth session of the Bulgaro-Afghani Governmental Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific cooperation to the realization of the policy of national reconciliation in Afghanistan.

The document provides for the building of a number of agricultural projects, among which are a poultry farm, a dairy farm and a plant for fodder. At the session it was pointed out that there are good possibilities for cooperation on power engineering, communications, transport and construction. Seven small and medium-sized enterprises are expected to be built in Afghanistan with Bulgarian assistance. They will meet the immediate needs of the population.

The two sides confirmed their interest in promoting the production and the exchange of industrial goods.

Bulgaria will increase the number of Afghan students in her higher educational establishments.

The Afghan guest was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations of Bulgaria.

Public Condemns RSA Aggression Against Angola

AU161255 Sofia BTA in English
1902 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 15 (BTA)—A declaration adopted hereby the National Council of the Fatherland Front, the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, the Committee of the Movement of the Bulgarian Women and the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa condemns the aggressive activities of the South African racists against Angola.

The aggression of the Republic of South Africa against independent Angola—a member with full rights of the United Nations, the Organization for African Unity and of the movement of the non-aligned countries, reveals the inhuman nature of apartheid. It is with justification that the criminal activities of the RSA against Angola and other African states are received with anger and indignation by the progressive people. The Bulgarian public insists on their immediate ceasing, on the complete withdrawal of the South African troops from the territory of Angola, on the giving of independence to Namibia and on the stopping of foreign aid for UNITA, the declaration reads.

The Bulgarian sociopolitical organizations once again express their invariable solidarity with the just struggle of the Angolan people and their support for the constructive policy of Angola for establishing peace and security in the country and in the region and in defence of its independence on the road to social progress.

Army Daily Urges Military Vigilance

AU151413 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian
13 Apr 88 p 2

[Article by Colonel Engineer Georgi Kotsev: "Vigilance—An Important Element of Combat Readiness"]

[Excerpts] Vigilance, combat readiness, and the problems connected with them have existed since the very beginning of socialist armed forces. As early as in the first years following the Great October Socialist Revolution, V. I. Lenin, the leader of this revolution, gave the following warning: "The first task required by our policy, the first lesson which all workers and peasants should learn is to be vigilant and to remember that we are surrounded by people, by classes, and governments which are openly admitting their implacable hatred for us." [passage omitted]

In expressing the will of their peoples to live and engage in creative work under conditions of peace, the Berlin Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Member States, held in May 1987, adopted a document which clearly expresses our new military doctrine, characterized by its defensive nature. This doctrine determines a whole range of political and defense measures which are aimed at averting war.

This, however, by no means signifies that the defense of socialism and the questions of combat readiness pertaining to it have lost their topical character. The most recent declarations of the Soviet Government and numerous statements of our party and state leaders, as well as the evaluation of the international situation reflected in the resolution of the BCP National Conference (held on 28 and 29 January 1988) and pointing out that "in our contemporary nuclear world, mankind is facing a decisive choice—either to survive or to perish. . ."—manifest the requirement for a high degree of vigilance and of permanent combat readiness. [passage omitted]

The meaning of political vigilance pertains both to state and military affairs. It is characteristic of the socialist personality, an expression of lofty patriotism and internationalism. In practical work, vigilance expresses itself in a timely and resolute prevention of any attempts against the achievements of socialism and against its defense capacity, in the struggle against passive and apolitical attitudes, as well as against carelessness, and in the struggle against numerous negative phenomena which can be used by the enemy for hostile actions and ideological indoctrination.

As for the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, such virtues manifest themselves in their daily activities, in their behavior, and in mutual relations within the army collectives, in paying attention to everything that poses a danger for the interests of our people and state. [passage omitted]

A high state of vigilance requires the military personnel to be thoroughly aware of on their class enemies, such as the imperialists from NATO, the United States, Turkey, and others, as well as of the enemies' armed forces, to be well acquainted with their methods of waging combat actions, with their prevailing national and psychological characteristic features and peculiarities. Along with this, the military personnel should be educated in a spirit of class hatred against the enemies of our country, of socialism, and peace.

A high state of vigilance is unthinkable without profound and firm confidence in the invincible strength of socialism and of the Joint Warsaw Pact Armed Forces. This is why our party pays considerable attention to the internationalist education of the military personnel and to their training in the spirit of combat friendship and fraternal unity with the peoples and soldiers from the socialist brother countries, and with the great Soviet Union and its invincible army, in particular.

A high state of vigilance is impossible without a permanent and uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena in our army life. Violations of discipline, passive attitudes, lack of respect for commanders and superiors, failure to observe the requirements of statutes, orders, and instructions, uncomradely relations among fellow-soldiers, selfishness, abuse of alcohol, the trend of getting away without hard work, and of shunning work, as well as mania for foreign things, spreading of harmful and untruthful rumors, political jokes, intrigues, gossip, and others—these are a few examples of such negative phenomena.

The struggle against all manifestations of pacificism and of slack peace-time attitudes among the army personnel deserves serious attention. The same applies to the struggle against so-called factors which are distracting attention, such as the accomplishment of unplanned construction and economic tasks which are not backed by the necessary resources and manpower and are conducted at the expense of the daily training process and military service, namely, at the expense of combat and political training of soldiers and their collectives. [passage omitted]

Official Discusses Salary Increases

AU171333 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian
14 Apr 88 p 1

[Interview with Kiryak Kiryakov, a counsellor in the Council of Ministers, by Krasimira Mavrodinova, representative of TRUD editorial board: "Trust for Trust"]

[Text] Only a few days ago the press published a decree of the Council of Ministers and the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council on raising the salaries of scientific workers, artistic and creative cadres, journalists, and the people's intelligentsia. This fact is a further convincing proof of the consistent party policy for raising the prestige of the scientific and cultural cadres. A representative of the editorial board applied to Kiryak Kiryakov, a counsellor in the Council of Ministers, for a more specific explanation.

[Mavrodinova] Comrade Kiryakov, what was the motivation for the publishing of this decree?

[Kiryakov] The decree is first and foremost an exceptionally powerful political act, stemming from the postulates of the July Concept and the BCP National Conference. It is a vivid proof of the party's concern for this especially important section of society, the scientific and artistic-creative intelligentsia, which is demonstrated by the very fact that the new system of basic wages will be brought into force first of all among the scientific and artistic-creative intelligentsia. Furthermore, the decree represents a high assessment of the role and position that this intelligentsia holds and will continue to hold in the restructuring process in Bulgaria and in the building up of Bulgaria as a highly developed and civilized socialist state. It is especially necessary to stress the individual initiative displayed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in ensuring that this act becomes a reality. Exceptional concern and attention are shown toward those young creative workers who are starting their careers in the field of science and accepting the heavy cross and lofty calling of worthily serving the causes of art and culture.

[Mavrodinova] Does this mean that every worker in the above fields will gratuitously receive a higher salary, without taking into account his personal contribution to the end result achieved by the collective?

[Kiryakov] The introduction of these basic starting salaries by the decree is aimed at eliminating leveling down, strengthening the creative impulse in each individual worker who is producing a particular form of wealth, increasing his self-esteem, and thus ensuring conditions for a complete harmonious change in the country's intellectual life.

Of course, not everything has been precisely defined. The leaderships of the relevant organizations and creative unions still have to draft objective criteria for evaluating the cadres, to ensure that the decree fulfills its designated role, namely of stimulating both the collective and the individual to create more scientific results and esthetic values of higher quality. For this purpose they, the collectives, provide the necessary means.

[Mavrodinova] What are the mechanisms by which the decree will be brought into force, as we know that the present 5-year-plan period is one aimed at a resource-saving economy, under which fewer people and means are to create higher scientific results and artistic values?

[Kiryakov] Let us make it quite clear that there are still many reserves available. We are about to introduce the new economic mechanism into the intellectual field. Accordingly, the principles of economic accountability, self-financing, and self-support will become the basic rules for action for the organizations in these areas as well. The means at the disposal of each collective will also be determined on the basis of these factors. The implementation of the decree is not merely a social and creative problem, but also an economic one. He who manages to work and provide more for society will also receive more. We now have the principle available, but its specific content will depend on the individual collectives and on their contribution to raising Bulgarian science and culture to a qualitatively new level.

Everyone will choose the paths for himself and will seek economic and management methods for improving the organization of work and the effectiveness of the creative process. There is a clearly defined need to introduce scientifically proven norms and regulations for expenditure of labor and creative employment. Naturally, these are general postulates. In practice there are specific forms for every scientific and creative organization, as well as many other sources and reserves for gathering means and, most important, for drawing up criteria for their objective distribution.

[Mavrodinova] Comrade Kiryakov, may we take it that this decree is only for the "chosen ones," or are other sections of the technical and arts intelligentsia also going to be covered by it?

[Kiryakov] There can be no question of talking about any "chosen ones." This is a consistent party policy for continuously raising the living standards of the workers and the various sections of the Bulgarian intelligentsia. To put it straight, this is also an issue of the economic readiness of each branch of socioeconomic activity. Depending on their readiness, a start will be made in introducing new salary scales in these spheres. Special groups have been formed in the relevant departments to help the collectives to create the necessary conditions and economic prerequisites for introducing the new salary system for them as well. These preparations are to be completed in a short time, after which the new scale will come into force there as well.

Finally, I would like to emphasize once again that the Bulgarian intelligentsia has received a vote of high trust, to form the vanguard in the new social perquisites. However, trust requires trust in return, a trust defended by high efficiency and a real contribution to turning Bulgaria into a highly developed and civilized socialist state.

Measures Taken Against Illegal Construction

AU171544 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 14 Apr 88 p 3

[Text] The new approach for solving the problems that have arisen in villa construction formed the basis for Council of Ministers Decree No. 4 of 12 February 1988. The adoption of this documents is aimed at applying firm and uncompromising penalties for gross violations and at achieving, through differential charges and fines, a long-term legalization of the buildings, to overcome the social tension that has been created.

More than 100,000 illegal structures are registered in the country as a whole, of which over 42,000 have been built since 1977. Although they may be guided by a desire to provide for rest and recreation for themselves or their labor collective, many citizens, departments, and economic organizations have committed violations of the law. They have constructed buildings larger than the size permitted for villa zones, have built villas in zones earmarked for agricultural use, or have simply seized land, cutting down valuable forests. Construction is classified as "illegal" when the citizen possesses absolutely no building documents. Cases are far from rare where permission is obtained to build a summer kitchen, but a 2-story house is built instead. Sometimes the organs of the people's councils themselves "get round" the directives in force....

The reasons for these violation are many and varied, ranging from the desire of people to escape from the great towns and relax in nature to the Bulgarian's common desire to turn his savings into immovable property. The organs that carry out and formulate territorial settlement policy in the country are also guilty, because of their sluggishness. The continuously changing regulations also create conditions for the existing low level of awareness and observance of the law exhibited both by citizens and by certain officials in the municipal people's councils and townships.

Everybody suffers from the consequences of these violations which show a lack of the right attitude toward socialist property, because forests are destroyed and water sources polluted, and because building materials and workers greatly needed for state projects are diverted in this way.

As well as establishing a firm line on observing legality and preventing attempts to repeat the negative phenomena in this area, the decree also contains measures to improve the arrangement and construction of villa zones. It creates conditions for the municipal people's councils, as managers of the territory, to landscape these zones with the help of citizens, to turn them into zones for living, and to develop public recreation facilities on a contractual basis.

Political Role of Lower Party Bodies Examined

AU151154 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Apr 88 p 1

[Editorial: "The Party Organization—A Political Force"]

[Text] "Everything is on the boil, and if we spend our time in office sessions, then restructuring may pass us by." These were the words of Mladen Tomov, secretary of the BCP committee at the Technological Chemical Combine in Vidin. They express the irrevocable requirement that the center of gravity of party activity should be shifted to the self-managing labor collectives and the territorial municipalities, into the midst of the people, and through them influence must be brought to bear, by political means, upon the execution of the revolutionary, all-embracing changes in our society. The political nature of party leadership must be strengthened and confirmed.

The party stands at the head of restructuring, and is its political vanguard and strike force. This position that it holds requires that the party's activity and internal life be restructured even more. The July Concept for the Further Construction of Socialism in Bulgaria outlines the basic trends for implementing the party's strategic, ideological, cadre, organizational, control, and other functions and for separating them from the functions of the state and economic organs.

The party organizations—most of all the primary and municipal organizations and their leaderships—are responsible for everything in the self-managing communities, and this means that they must organize the solving of the tasks set and the people's problems by political approaches, forms, and means. This also means that they must give up extrinsic functions, administrative methods and passing orders down from above, direct performance of the work in the enterprises, farms, and institutions, and petty-minded guardianship over their leaderships.

Strengthening the political nature of the party's leadership means to examine and assess the social processes from Marxist-Leninist positions, to bring to light problems that arise and solve them in a timely manner, to direct these processes in the interests of the people, and to utilize diverse forms and means that conform to the specific conditions, including control, to implement party policy. The example given and the contribution provided by the cadres and the Communists are of decisive importance. It is very important to create a favorable political atmosphere and to develop effective ideological-educative work with the people, especially with the youth. The chief thing is to keep in touch with everyone, to draw him close to the great ideas of the party, to stimulate active participation in work and management, and to make him a real participant in self-management.

Following the July plenum and the BCP National Conference, visible changes are coming to pass in this direction. For example, in the "Vida" Technological Combine in Vidin the meetings of the economic council are broadcast over the radio, so that every worker and specialist can ask questions and receive answers, thus taking part in the discussion and becoming personally interested in the problems. The working days of the party secretary in the town of Elin Pelin are now spent in the opposite direction: The secretaries do not visit the municipal BCP committee, but the committee's staff workers go to the secretaries to assist them on the spot.

Practice shows that that there is not merely a mood for change, but a change in the work of the party organs and organizations is actually occurring, and the political approach is gaining strength. Of course, this is not an easy, once-and-for-all process. The important thing is that initiative is being displayed, that different forms and "one's own" solutions are being sought to attain the goals of restructuring. Now we must support what is new and learn how to work and live under self-management conditions.

Balkan Christianity Conference Concludes

AU161615 Sofia BTA in English
1242 GMT 16 Apr 88

["On the Ottomans' Assimilatory Policy in the Balkans"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 16 (BTA)—The 3-day conference "The Christian Balkan Peoples During the Ottoman Period (14th-19th Centuries)" ended here. Taking part were over 150 scholars and theologians from Bulgaria, Austria, the USSR, Hungary, Britain, Yugoslavia, Romania, Greece, the FRG and France.

Nearly 70 papers read at plenary sessions and in three sections— "History", "Culture" and "Theology and Oecumenism"—treated different aspects of the consequences of the Ottoman conquest in the Balkans and the problems concerning the policy of forced Islamization of the enslaved peoples and the role of the Christian Church for the preservation of national identity.

On the basis of abundant factual material derived from various sources, including official Ottoman documents, the participants in the conference analysed the methods and forms of direct and indirect Islamization and the mechanisms used by the Ottoman conquerors to erode the forced converts' national self-awareness.

The papers took notice of the resistance offered by the enslaved peoples to the assimilatory policy of the Ottoman empire and emphasised that despite the pressure, the enslaved peoples retained their national identity.

Leaders Public Appearances 9-15 Apr

AU171732 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and BTA during the 9-15 April monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, and Andrey Lukanov had separate meetings with Alan Clark, minister for trade at the UK Department of Trade and Industry, during his visit to Sofia that ended on 14 April.(Sofia BTA in English 1955 GMT 14 Apr 88)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, minister of agriculture and rural development of Iran, in Sofia on 13 April. (Sofia BTA in English 1744 GMT 13 Apr 88)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, minister of agriculture and rural development of Iran, in Sofia on 13 April. (Sofia BTA in English 1055 GMT 13 Apr 88) In Sofia on the same day Atanasov received Alan Clark, minister for trade at the UK Department of Trade and Industry. (Sofia BTA in English 1751 GMT 13 Apr 88) Chudomir Aleksandrov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a reception given by the DPRK ambassador in Sofia on 14 April to mark Kim Il-song's birthday. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 14 Apr 88)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, left Sofia for Prague on 11 April at the head of a BCP Central Committee delegation to attend a communist and workers parties' conference on the work of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM journal, (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 11 Apr 88) and made a speech at the Prague conference on 13 April. (Sofia BTA in English 1736 GMT 13 Apr 88)

Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, left Sofia for Cyprus on 13 April at the head of a BCP Central Committee delegation to attend the funeral of Ezekias Papaioannou. (Sofia BTA in English 1237 GMT 13 Apr 88)

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, left for Geneva on 13 April to attend the disarmament conference. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 13 Apr 88) In Geneva on 14 April he addressed both the Geneva Conference on Disarmament (Sofia BTA in English 1615 GMT 14 Apr 88) and the meeting of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, and on the same day left for Vienna, (Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 14 Apr 88) where he spoke at CSCE on 15 April, (Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 15 Apr 88) and then departed for Sofia. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Apr 88) Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, received Ghulam Faruq Kobakiwal, Iranian minister of agriculture and land reform, during his visit to Bulgaria from 12 through 15 April. (Sofia BTA in English 2024 GMT 15 Apr 88)

Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, addressed a meeting in Gabrovo on 14 April of the leadership of the Committee on Quality under the Council of Ministers with local party and economic leaders. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Apr 88 p 6)

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, returned to Sofia on 13 April from Moscow, where he and his delegation had made a working visit to the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. (Sofia BTA in English 1457 GMT 13 Apr 88)

Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a public meeting in Sofia on 11 April to mark the international day in commemoration of former political prisoners. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Apr 88)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received in Sofia on 10 April Yos Son, member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and leader of a visiting delegation from the party's Central Committee. (Sofia BTA in English 1638 GMT 10 Apr 88)

Ninth CPCZ CC Plenum Adopts Resolution

AU151145 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 88 pp 1,2

["Resolution of the Ninth CPCZ Central Committee Session"—passages in boldface as published]

[Text] On 8-9 April 1988, the CPCZ Central Committee assessed ways to ensure the line of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the conclusions of the seventh CPCZ Central Committee session, the results of the annual membership meetings of the primary organizations, and the general standard of their party work. It discussed the topical tasks of party bodies and organizations contained in the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, which was delivered by General Secretary Comrade M. Jakes, determined their further course in the restructuring of the economic mechanism and other spheres of social life, and in deepening socialist democracy.

The CPCZ Central Committee notes that the conclusions of the seventh CPCZ Central Committee session have received a favorable response and broad support from the Czechoslovak working people. This is also attested to by the results of the annual membership meetings of the primary organizations and other deliberations, which have contributed to mobilizing Communists for the realization of the party's strategic line determined by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The general social atmosphere attests to the interest of the people in taking part in restructuring. However, a realistic assessment of the course of party bodies and organizations and the situation in the whole of society shows that despite a certain improvement and the increased initiative of the working people we cannot be satisfied with the achieved results. A discerning look at ensuring the objectives set in the national economy and other spheres of social life exposes grave shortcomings. Unfavorable tendencies continue to exist in the development of our economy, unresolved problems endure in ensuring the planned aims of intensification, in ensuring proportionate development and economic equilibrium; extensive approaches to the creation of the national income still exist. There are reserves in the implementation of the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, in making use of cooperation within the CEMA framework. Acceptance of the need to restructure is still not sufficiently reflected in concrete party work. We have not succeeded in sufficiently improving the organizational and management work and in deepening the party's leading role in the decisive directions. Words are frequently inconsistent with deeds. The increased assistance by regional and district committees to the primary organizations does not yield the necessary results; many primary organizations have not comprehended the full scope and comprehensiveness of the conclusions of the Seventh CPCZ Central Committee Session. Despite partial steps as regards improving their differentiated management, administrative and self-serving organizational approaches continue to exist in quite a few of them. We have not succeeded in eliminating formalism from the intraparty life, in developing collective attitudes, intraparty democracy, and commitment, in having Communists serve as an example and display activity in all fields, and consistently implementing an open policy and providing broad information.

In view of this, the Central Committee considers it necessary in the coming period to concentrate the party's attention on the following fundamental directions of activity:

—It is necessary to consistently apply in party bodies and organizations the methods and forms of political leadership, increase the independence and responsibility of all levels of social management and the whole political system for the implementation of the party's line. Also important is to more efficiently coordinate the actions of Communists in the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Youth Union, and other social organizations in the restructuring of social life and overcome administrative and directive methods and forms of work. It is necessary to with initiative consistently link the present tasks of social and economic development with the restructuring of the economic mechanism and other spheres of the life of society, with the comprehensive development of socialist democracy, with the creation of a favorable atmosphere for the consistent implementation of intentions which have been established; by means of wide flow of information and open policy and relying on the knowledge of the working peoples' and citizens' interests, opinions, and needs, strengthen the links between all party bodies and organizations and the working people; enhance the role of the organs of people's power, more effectively combat bureaucratism and insensitive attitudes toward people; and pay exceptional attention to social questions, to solving the problems which leave people embittered. With practical steps to support everything aimed at the growth of the activity of the workers class and all working people to increase their participation in the development of work collectives' socialist self-management and in the management and administration of social affairs; and see to it that the party's ideological, organizational, action unity is systematically strengthened in the struggle for the realization of the party line.

—The deepening of the party's leading role in the restructuring process depends on a comprehensive improvement of its internal life and on the consistent implementation of Leninist principles and norms. For this it is necessary to strengthen democratic centralism along with the development of democracy within the party, to increase party discipline and the responsibility of party bodies and organizations, and all Communists for the implementation of the party line and to apply collective attitudes, criticism, and self-criticism in their activities; systematically deepen conceptual and plan-based work in party bodies and organizations, and in accordance with the requirements of the period of transition to develop the style of their work, creativity, and independence when ensuring party resolutions under specific conditions; develop more efficiently tried-and-tested forms and methods, overcome narrowly organizational attitudes and assert new style of party work objectively engendered by the requirements of the restructuring of social life; enhance the role of membership meetings, elected party bodies, their efficiency and operativeness, the participation of all their members in drafting and implementing the party policy; draw effective conclusions, particularly in higher bodies, from inadequate work of the primary organizations and passiveness of a part of the membership base toward restructuring; achieve that the fundamental issues of restructuring, political-organizational, and ideological work become an issue for all party members and candidate members; comprehensively enhance the ability of elected bodies and the apparatuses to effectively and flexibly work under the conditions of restructuring and the democratization of social life; improve its management.

—It is necessary to enhance the control function of party bodies and organizations, increase the supervision of the results achieved by leading cadres in all areas, increase their responsibility before party bodies, work collectives, and citizens, and apply more extensively the method of accounting for one's work and the collective and democratic principles in cadre work. The selection, training, placement, and control of cadres must be subordinated to the requirements of the reorganization of the managing structures and the transition to two-tier management of the national economy; the ranking personnel who are asserting the requirements of restructuring and have natural authority in the work collectives must be comprehensively supported and greater emphasis must be placed on the competence, character, and moral qualities of cadres. It is necessary to achieve a decisive turn in the implementation of the Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to Party Bodies and Organizations on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against the Violation of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Morals, and Discipline. The lethargy that many functionaries and party organizations are showing in implementing its conclusions must be eliminated.

It is necessary to establish the principle that the posts of general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee may not be held for more than two consecutive terms. Leading secretaries of the party regional and district committees may hold these posts for no more than three consecutive terms in the same body. A reasonable rotation of functionaries must be consistently sought in elections to all party bodies. A similar attitude must be taken in the rotation of cadres outside the party, in other spheres; and it must be ensured that ranking personnel do not accumulate functions or become overloaded with functions.

I. [Roman One] In order to achieve these objectives the Central Committee instructs:

The CPCZ bodies

to apply the principles of collectivity in their work, intensify links with the party masses so that adopted conclusions correspond to the real state of affairs in the party and society and to the demands of restructuring, and make Communists in management structures more independent and responsible. They must purposefully coordinate the formation of the economic center, coordinate the activity of directly managed party organizations and regional and district party committees, and ensure that the lower party bodies and primary party organizations carry out their policy more independently, more creatively and with greater initiative. When discussing how the party bodies and organizations should proceed in the restructuring of the economic mechanism and other areas of social life, they must regularly check in the CPCZ Central Committee bodies the implementation of the resolutions of the seventh session of the CPCZ Central Committee on the improvement of cadre policy.

They must work regularly with the leading aktiv of functionaries, and handle Communists' and citizens' suggestions with more responsibility. They must disseminate the experience gained in the restructuring of social life and party work; in the buildup of the party and the implementation of its leading role in self-managing bodies; in the election of ranking personnel; in the activity of party organizations in central state bodies and institutions, and such like, and they must provide clear stimuli for the acceleration and improvement of that process; and make a more effective use of the experience of the fraternal parties, particularly the CPSU. The bodies of the CPCZ Central Committee evaluate the activity and usefulness of the structure of scientific worksites of the CPCZ Central Committee, and their collaboration with the institutes of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and institutes of higher learning, and they must see to it that the orientation of the content of their work is determined from the viewpoint of future needs.

They must ensure the preparations for the CPCZ Central Committee session that will deal with issues of the party's ideological work under the conditions of restructuring; the plan for the economic and social development of the CSSR in 1989; of the implementation of the tasks of the restructuring of the economic mechanism; on a check of the implementation of the CPCZ Central Committee resolutions on scientific-technical development and on engineering; the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Czechoslovak educational system under the conditions of restructuring and democratization; conceptual issues pertaining to the deepening of socialist democracy and self-management, including the election system; key problems of environmental protection; and the further improvement of the party's social policy.

The regional and district committees are instructed:

to project the conclusions of the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee into the deliberations of the regional and district party conferences. They must exactingly and responsibly determine the main tasks of party work in the gradual realization of social restructuring in their activity and thus create conditions for concretizing and ensuring these conclusions in lower party bodies and primary organizations. In this they are to proceed from a critical analysis of the results of the annual membership meetings and party conferences.

They must ensure effective, competent, and coordinated assistance in the realization of tasks arising from CPCZ Central Committee sessions in lower party bodies and primary organizations. To this end they must make use of all tried-and-tested as well as new forms and methods of work in elected bodies, in the activity of the apparatus and the broad party aktiv. They must strengthen their role in coordinating the course of action in ensuring the tasks that have been determined.

They must disseminate with initiative the findings and the experience they have gained from new approaches in party work when introducing brigade forms of the organization of work and remuneration, the greater independence of enterprises under the conditions of restructuring, optimal party buildup, socialist self-management in work collectives, electability of ranking personnel, secret elections, competitive applications for posts, and such like. This is with the objective of improving cadre work and strengthening the influence of party organizations in the crucial directions of restructuring. They must pay particular attention to disseminating experience from mass political work and to improving the organizational and management work in the party under the new conditions; to reassessing the structure and the activity of the commissions of elected bodies, to developing political-organizational activity and comprehensive work with people aimed at ensuring the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the gradual restructuring of the economic mechanism and at paying great attention to the training of the leading aktiv of functionaries so they master the political line.

They must place at the center of the regional and, especially, district committees' attention the enhancement of the role and effectiveness of the work of the primary organizations and create appropriate conditions for their activity; help them to assimilate a new style of work and to find their place in the restructuring process; strengthen organizations' responsibility for the solution of pressing problems and their independence and ability to creatively implement the party policy within the range of their activity. They must not weaken their direct management by having unnecessary interlinks, extensive administrative work, and paper shuffling. In the differentiated management of primary organizations they must deepen the direct contact with them and with work collectives.

The primary party organizations are instructed:

To discuss the conclusions of the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee at membership meetings by the end of June 1988 and ensure that the conclusions are realized within their own sphere of activity.

They must strengthen the role of the primary organizations as the core of the work collectives, overcome reserve, expand direct contacts with the working people and strengthen their trust in the course that has been embarked upon and their socialist affinity for work; devote themselves systematically to the political situation at worksites and the views and suggestions of the people, and proceed from them when resolving tasks; create a favorable political atmosphere in the work collectives, demand of responsible personnel that they speedily eliminate problems that have accumulated over time, something that will make it possible to fully develop mass political work when ensuring current tasks and testing and introducing the new economic mechanism; be in the forefront of the implementation of the principles of socialist self-management, social justice, discipline, and high-level commitment; explain, defend, and assert the party policy and set an example in implementing it; supply information about their intentions and about the objectives to the working people, win them over for active participation in their implementation.

They must enhance the role of the membership meetings as the highest body of the primary organization. At the meetings they must openly resolve fundamental political issues, react to current problems of worksites and work places, especially those that are directly connected with satisfying people's needs and interests; involve all Communists in the preparation and deliberations of the meetings, help them to have an open and critical approach to all problems, view the results of their own work self-critically and fulfill the adopted resolutions consistely, strengthen collectivity in the work of committees and the activity of party groups; consistently safeguard national interests and implement the right of control in the new conditions of increased independence of enterprises and increased participation of the working people in management.

They should devote extraordinary attention to ensuring the conclusions adopted by the third CPCZ session of the Central Committee and to individual work with every Communist; coordinate, equip, and mobilize members and candidate members for their everyday mass political work; achieve a situation in which no Communist is beyond control; enhance the activity of party members, and eliminate formalism and all narrow organizational and administrative approaches; devote extraordinary attention to training workers and educating candidate members and young Communists; show greater consistency in working with the CPCZ Statutes, step up the demands placed on party members and candidate members in the fulfillment of their duties, and take measures against those who violate party and state discipline; after exhausting all means for activating the party base, part ways with those who are lagging behind the demands of the times and are permanently passive; and form party ranks in tight linkage with the accomplishment of decisive tasks in individual sectors.

Primary organizations in central bodies and institutions

should energetically contribute toward accomplishing tasks linked with the restructuring and rationalization of the structure and operations of the central sphere. They should guarantee that the cadres on the staff of central bodies have the very best professional and political training; ensure an objective and exacting appraisal of employees due to leave for other jobs; recommend that they are placed in positions that will make the best use of their abilities; consistently overcome local and departmental interests and uncompromisingly fight all bureaucracy; exert a political influence on reorganized or newly established collectives, develop their creative work, ensure the high activity of communists in these collectives, support socialist entrepreneurship, and create conditions for it.

II. [Roman Two] The Central Committee appeals to the delegates of district and regional conferences to approach their deliberations with a thorough knowledge of the Seventh and Ninth Session of the Central Committee, of the way the party's present policy is understood, and of how the ensurance of this policy is to be approached.

The extraordinary nature of the tasks demands that the delegates (in the awareness of the great responsibility and trust invested in them by the party organizations which they represent) energetically contribute toward establishing a businesslike atmosphere, creating an atmosphere of a critical and self-critical appraisal and collective deliberations, so that the conclusions of the Central Committee are reflected in specific measures.

The CPCZ Central Committee **approves**

1. the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report on party tasks in restructuring, presented by its general secretary Comrade Milos Jakes, as a directive for the work of the whole party in the coming period

2. the report on the activities of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Secretariat, and commissions in the period since the Seventh Session of the CPCZ Central Committee in December 1987

3. the cadre proposals

takes note of

1. the information about the preparation and course of annual members meetings in 1988

2. the report on the experience in implementing the resolution of the third session of the CPCZ Central Committee and on the development of the party's membership base in 1987

3. the political-organizational ensurance of conclusions adopted by the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee

4. the draft structure of central bodies

5. the review of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission's activities since the 17th CPCZ Congress and up to the end of 1987

instructs the Central Committee Presidium to submit to the next session of the CPCZ Central Committee

1. a proposal for a Central committee commission to work out the elaboration of the CPCZ Program

2. proposals on the composition of a CPCZ Central Committee permanent commission for questions of the party's internal life and of a permanent commission for problems of the creation and protection of the environment.

3. draft amendments to the order of procedure of the CPCZ Central Committee

CPSL CC Continues Session 14 Apr

Approves Resolution

LD151154 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak
1630 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] The CPSL Central Committee has unanimously approved a resolution.

At its session on 14 April 1988, the CPSL Central Committee discussed tasks arising from the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee on topical questions of the party's work in the conditions of restructuring.

It fully supports the critical and demanding approach adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee toward the assessment of the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress, subscribes unequivocally to the tasks set out, and expresses the resolve of Communists in Slovakia to share actively in their consistent realization.

The CPSL Central Committee voices the conviction that the course of restructuring party work will cause the activity of Communists to rise, strengthen the party's unity and its ability to take action, and will lead to the strengthening of links binding the party and the people together and its leading role in all sectors. This will create decisive prerequisites to ensure that the restructuring process throughout society continues successfully.

The principal task of the CPSL Central Committee and all party authorities and organizations in Slovakia is to try to make full use of the material and intellectual potential of Slovakia in the interest of the further development of the unitary Czechoslovak economy and the whole of socialist society. The more effective application of the party's leading role in society requires a comprehensive improvement of life within it and an intensification of the application of democratic centralism and internal party democracy; an increase in the role of party authorities and organizations and all Communists in the shaping and implementing of CPCZ policy; a principled application of criticism and self-criticism; a development of the collective method of decisionmaking and giving accounts of the implementation of resolutions everywhere and consistantly.

The necessity of fundamentally raising the standard and effectiveness of the party's cognizing activity is—along with the tasks of the restructuring—urgent. It is essential to overcome theoretical work lagging behind in the process of the all-round mastering of the revolutionary restructuring and democratization of society. The Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSL Central Committee, the social science institutions of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, and the higher education establishments must analyze and generalize in a theoretical way contemporary phenomena and processes. They must take the initiative to provide ideas for tackling topical problems facing restructuring. The current stage requires a substantial increase in the standard and effectiveness of ideological, educational, and mass political work by the party; it must make use of it with greater exactingness to transform the thinking and conduct of Communists and all workers in the interest of the thorough implementation of the tasks of the restructuring. The party must react readily to the views and attitudes of workers toward the party's policy and conduct with them a frank, honest, and direct dialogue; it must equip them for the struggle with bourgeois and petit bourgeois ideology, anticommunism, dogmatism, right-wing revisionism and residues of political clericalism, and misusing religious feelings of believers.

Democratization of the party and society is an indivisible part of the restructuring. For this reason, it is necessary to promote consistently democratic principles in tackling and managing the restructuring of the organizational structures of the party and society, to ensure that broad masses of Communists and citizens have a stake in the realization of them. This must be done while galvanizing the workers for the revolutionary transformation of our present situation to intensify the flow of information to the public as an important tool of political guidance for workers, shaping their socialist awareness and conduct. At the same time, the party must make fuller use of the opportunities created by our political system to increase citizens' participation in the resolution and administration of public matters: in enterprises, plants, and institutions to promote the democratization of management by way of electing self-management bodies of the work collectives and leading officials.

The implementation of these exacting tasks calls for the consistent application of the party's supervisory function and principled cadre policy in the sense of the resolution adopted by the seventh session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The CPSL Central Committee requires from all levels of state and economic management a mobilization of forces for the consistent fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, for making good shortfalls in the formation of the national income. They must, in particular, direct their efforts for the regular fulfillment and consistent supervision of the planned tasks, meeting the requirements of the national economy and the population in the desired need and quality; to pay particular attention to the solution of serious problems in the internal market, capital investment, reproduction of fixed assets, exports, as well as in reducing stocks that are above the normative.

With the objective of promoting more resolutely the intensive course of development, it is necessary to apply thoughtfully changes in the organizational structures of the production, technological, research, development, and circulation base; to carry out inevitable changes in close cooperation with work collectives, party authorities, and organizations, while at the same time proceeding with due deliberation in the spirit of the principles approved by the CPCZ Central Committee; to increase the effectiveness of management of enterprises, in line with the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee; to ensure in the conditions of the Slovak SR as well changes in the organization of the central authorities.

The CPSL Central Committee is conscious of the seriousness of the organizational changes raised both in the centre and in the enterprises in the economic sphere, which will be also connected with a considerable transfer of employees. From the officials of the management bodies involved it requires sensitive attitude and the creation of conditions to make use of their abilities, experiences, and education in the transfer of employees into other sectors of socialist construction.

To achieve these aims, the CPSL Central Committee instructs the CPSL authorities:

To place the center of gravity of their activity on the organization and supervision of the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee in central state, economic, and social organizations of the SR; to strengthen the collective approach in the work of party authorities and organizations, supporting their initiative and accountability for the resolution of political, economic, and social issues arising from the acceleration of social and economic development, restructuring, and democratization of society; to promote principled, concrete, and targeted criticism and self-criticism; to regular render accounts of activities to ensure the implementation of the resolutions adopted as the norms of life and work of party authorities and organizations; and to make full use of the work of the commissions of the CPSL Central Committee when preparing conceptual material and elaborating drafts of alternative solutions and procedures.

The restructuring of the party requires an increase in the standard of supervision of the implementation of party resolutions; in the work of the Presidium and Secretariat it is necessary to supervise with due exactingness how party authorities and primary organizations and state and economic authorities are implementing the party's resolutions on the restructuring and democratization of society; to increase demands on the work of the apparatus of the CPSL Central Committee, its ability to analyze and generalize experiences and findings and provide effective assistance to directly controlled organizations and lower party authorities and organizations. This requires a substantial improvement in the quality of the selection and training of officials for the work of the party's apparatus.

In connection with the further development of the political system, it is necessary to ensure through Communists operating in the National Front's authorities and organizations a uniform course of action in the national committees, the Slovak Trade Union Council, the Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth, and other social and interest-based organizations in carrying out the tasks of social and economic development and the restructuring of our society; to wage an uncompromising struggle for the elimination of administrative and bureaucratic forms amd methods of work.

The Central Committee instructs primary organizations of the CPSL in central authorities and institutions:

To share actively in the implementation of the tasks linked with the streamlining of the activity of the central management sphere; to ensure that cadres who are technically and politically proficent will work in it; to support the application of the new style and methods of work and create conditions for the development of socialist entrepreneurship. Their important function is to help to promote a conceptual approach in the activity of central authorities.

The CPSL Central Committee approves:

1) The report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the party's work in Slovakia in implementing the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee decisions on topical issues of the party's work in conditions of restructuring the economic mechanism and the development of socialist democracy in Slovakia.

2) The report on the activity of the Presidium, Secretariat, and commissions of the CPSL Central Committee since the CPSL Central Committee session held on 14 January 1988.

3) The letter from the CPSL Central Committee to Comrade Lenart.

4) The letter from the CPSL Central Committee to Comrade Pezlar.

5) Cadre proposals.

The CPSL Central Committee takes note of the following:

1) Information on the preparation and results of the proceedings of the annual members meetings of the primary organizations of the CPSL, all-plenary meetings, and party conferences held during 1988.

2) Information about the development of the membership base in Slovakia since the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress.

3) The draft of the political and organizational procedure of the CPSL Central Committee in securing the results of the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee session.

The Central Committee instructs the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee to submit to the next session of the CPSL Central Committee:

1) A proposal on the composition of the standing commission of the CPSL Central Committee for questions of the party's internal life and the standing commission for the problem of creating and protecting the living environment;

2) A draft of the procedural order of the CPSL Central Committee.

To include the supervision of the implementation of this resolution in the work plan of the CPSL Central Committee.

Janak Delivers CPSL Report

LD151041 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 14 apr 88

[Text] At the CPSL Central Committee Session in Bratislava today, Comrade Ignac Janak deivered the report of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee on the party's work in Slovakia in (?the light) of the implementation of the results of the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee. We selected the essential parts of it:

The Communists in Slovakia, says the report, are unanimous in declaring their support for party tasks at the present-day stage of the complex restructuring of social life and are firmly resolved to consistently implement them and forge them into real deeds. The role of the party is being increased continually in the process of restructuring, and the requirements on our policy making activity are growing. Our entire society is going through a stormy and revolutionary phase of development. It stands to reason that in both the party ranks and the labor collectives the views of this cardinal role are becoming sharper and more precise and are being consolidated. Some problems that have to be resolved by the party are open. There are no ready-made recipes. We have embarked on new paths, and this requires Leninist creativity, revolutionary boldness, and an innovative quest. The theoretical contribution and practical activity of the CPSU are a rich source of learning and inspiration for our party. The tasks we face are qualitatively new. The mission of the today's session of the CPSL Central Committee is to prepare, in keeping with the results of the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the party organization in Slovakia for a consistent implementation of the tasks connected with the restructuring of the economic mechanism and the further development of socialist democracy. This is a matter of our honor and responsibility vis-a-vis the party and society.

The next part of the report deals with the issues of implementing the leading role of the party in the process of economic reform and deepening the democratization of society. It is necessary to be guided consistently by the conclusions of the 17th congress, not to substitute the party-political leadership with the concrete management of state and economic spheres. Various kiinds of activities are at issue, and it is not possible to permit their substitution. However, in practice we find that some party bodies and organiations are incorrectly undertaking the tasks and duties of state and economic bodies. Thus the leading role of the party is not being enhanced; it is being fragmented.

The presidium of the CPSL Central Committee then goes on to focus attention in its report to the annual membership meetings and conferences of the Communists in Slovakia, which confirm that the policy of the CPSL Central Committee toward consistent implementation of the restructuring and deepening of socialist democracy enjoys wide support. The majority of the deliberations were marked by efforts to provide a demanding assessment of their activity, focusing attention at the main tasks: creating an atmosphere for frank [otvoreny], critical, and self-critical discussion; collective discussion of problems; and the quest for new and more effective solutions.

The findings of the annual membership meetings also show that there are organizations in which a low level of criticism and self-satisfaction exist. It has to be obvious in the party's every-day work that the party is a part of the people, it is its mobile force, its engine. This is why the center of the work of election officials of the party's aktiv and the party's apparatus must lie precisely in the primary organizations. Our experiences shows that on this issue there are considerable differences among districts. We expect, said Comrade Janak, that the delegates to the regional and district conferences will express themselves critically on these issues. The restructuring of the party work requires a substantial raising of the role of the party elected bodies as the bodies of political leadership. We have to involve more fully all their members in the policy-making and in the work with cadres and the implementation and confirmation of the fulfillment of resolutions.

The report then talks about the work of the Communists, starting with the highest party bodies and ending with the use of intellectual potential of the party's theoretical and educational places of work. The commissions of the CPCZ Central Committee and effective and objective intraparty information also must play a more important role. In order to be able to head the struggle for the implementation of restructuring, the party will have to consistently improve the quality of its ranks. In this connection the report talks about the growth of the membership basis and the implementation of democratic forms of selecting party's cadres.

It emphasizes that at the same time we must create gradually and in line with the application of the principles governing the new economic mechanism conditions to enable work collectives to take a direct part in the selection of leading officials. The party is thereby not giving up its responsibility for cadre work. It strives to ensure that the degree of objectivity in the selection and placement of cadres is raised and that individuals are prevented from asserting their personal interests. The objective is to ensure that competent and efficient people, morally steadfast, capable of leading and organizing, and, moreover, able to win over work people's collectives for the implementation of the tasks set out, come to leading posts.

The working class, whose standard of education in Slovakia has increased uncommonly, continues to remain the social base from which to implement our cadre policy. It is above all in the young generation that well educated and highly qualified workers capable of operating modern technology prevail. We support the endeavor of the CPCZ Central Committee to draw workers systematically into political.

The resolution of the seventh session of the CPCZ Central Committee on the improvement of the quality of the cadre policy has given new impetus to the work with cadres. It is of particular urgency that a system of their continuous education throughout their lives is build. The government of the Slovak SR must react with greater initiative and greater resoluteness to this requirement.

The next section of the report of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee is devoted to the implementation of the resolutions adopted on the implementation of restructuring. The time element requires that lower bodies not wait for ready-made instructions for the resolution of problems that have emerged during the current period, but that they themselves seek and apply new approaches, using their initiative. We are seeing to it that the republican authorities consistently implement the directions for the restructuring of the economic mechanism and that they endeavor to prepare and put into practice in good time a comprehensive set of guidelines for the economic, systematic, methodological, organizational, and legal aspects of restructuring.

The intensity of preparations for the realization of the restructuring of central authorities and the production, technological, scientific, research, and circulation base of the national economy is growing. Our aim is to achieve a substantially higher level of the effectiveness for the national economy and an all-around harmonious development for mankind.

Comrade Janak said at today's session of the CPSL Central Committee that the results of the fulfillment of the tasks set by the Eighth 5-Year Plan have shown that despite the differentiated development of individual branches, dynamic development continues in the economy in Slovakia. In comparison with the previous 5-year plan, the growth of real money incomes of the population and of the funds dedicated to the development of public consumption has accelerated. It is, however, necessary to stress once again, as noted by the January session of the CPSL Central Committee, that the existing results achieved in the economy in Slovakia are not a guarantee that the tasks set out in the Eighth 5-Year Plan will be mastered successfully. The problem lies primarily in a growing uneveness in the fulfillment of the plan and insufficient provisions to meet requirements in terms of both structure and quality, which is demonstrated by problems in the domestic market place, capital investment, and export. We are lagging behind the set rate of using energy and material to a maximal effect and in the growth of labor productivity. This must mobilize party and economic authorities and organizations as well as work collectives to a greater effort for the fulfillment of the qualitative tasks of the plan.

In connection with the tasks of the restructuring of the economic mechanism the report gives a reminder that the draft bill on state enterprise and other bills will substantially enlarge the rights of work collectives as well as their accountability. Enterprises will have to produce their goods of minimal cost and sell them to create their own resources for the remuneration of work and further development, including social development, and the modernization of production. Experience has shown that a low standard of management within an enterprise is the common denominator of many shortcomings in the management of organizations.

When we talk about the inevitable restructuring of the center, Comrade Janak said, we do not question and thereby disparage the existing contribution of central authorities and officials to the development of Slovakia. The conditions in which we shall have to work in the period ahead require that the government proceed in the management of the economy of Slovakia even more rationally and creatively. This task is all the more demanding because along with the restructuring of the management structures their apparatus will be reduced, which will enable us to improve the quality of the apparatus of the central authorities. The aim of these changes is to destroy harmful industrial parochialism in the work of the center; reinforce its cross-sectional character and comprehensiveness in the conceptual, policy-making activity; and eliminate the administrative and bureaucratic system of work.

The further deepening of socialist democracy and the promotion of initiative and activity by the people continues to be a prerequisite of the acceleration of social and economic development, the restructuring of the economic mechanism and public life.

In its report, the CPSL Central Committee Presidium goes on to emphasize the need for Communists in the National Front and the leading posts in the Slovak central bodies and public and interest-based organizations to base their work more resolutely and more purposefully on the document of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee on the activation of the National Front. It emphasizes the role of Communists in the different National Front organizations and the national committees. The process of deepening socialist democracy means we must also make better use of the opportunities afforded us by our electoral system. Consequently, the bodies involved msut create greater scope for political activity by the working people in proposing and selecting national front candidates, and provide for active participation by the electors at all stages of the electoral process so that it takes place in an atmosphere of broadly based democracy and motivated participation by the people.

Believers are an integral part of our society and social life. The socialist state respects their religious needs. The large majority of believers from all the churches as well as patriotic clergymen appreciate these facts. The state appreciates the patriotic acts of clergymen and the participation of believers in developing our socialist homeland. We are in favor of good relaitons with believers, and we will create the conditions for their religious life, but at the same time we will not allow religious feelings to be misused for antisocial objectives and breaches of public order. Our people put a definitive end to political clericalism in the Slovak national uprising. They made great sacrifices in the struggle against it, and that obliges us not to give in to pressure from the heirs to Slovak clerical fascism at home and abroad. The reactionary forces of imperialism, Comrade Janak stated, are trying to destabilize our political system, particularly this year, in connection with the 40th anniversary of the February victory and also the coming 20th anniversary of the crisis development in the party and society, the 50th anniversary of the Munich plot against Czechoslovakia, and so forth, they are stepping up their subversive ideological and psychological pressure on our citizens. They are acting according to a previously worked-out plan, and they are exploiting reactionary emigre organizations such as the World Congress of Slovaks. It is clear that this pressure from foreign ideological subversion agencies will increase even more.

At the end of this year our people will be celebrating the 70th anniversary of the founding of the independent state of the Czechs and Slovaks. That anniversary will be a rare opportunity for profound thought about the fateful significance of the internationalist bond between the peoples and nationalities living in our country. It is with a feeling of deep gratitude that we recall the historic role of the representatives of the Czech nation, the Czech working class, and the progressive intelligentsia in overcoming the age-old backwardness of Slovakia, in developing the level of education, culture, and art and, in the years of socialist development, also industry, science, and technology. Great credit is due them for the fact that Slovakia embarked upon the path of progress in the world. We expect all the National Front organizations to pay appropriate consideration to that important watershed in the historic path of our people. We cannot forget, even for a minute, that the internationalist unity of our people and nationalities is being assailed by our ideological and class enemies. They are fully aware that this unity represents one of the basic pillars not only of our socialist existence today, but also of our common future.

The final part of the report by the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee delivered today by Comrade Ignac Janak emphasizes the irreplaceable role of the party's ideological and mass-political work which calls for day-to-day personal contact with the people and an open, comradely interchange on all the issues raised by life. Consequently, the importance of this work is growing in the restructuring process. Today propaganda and agitation is effective only if it tells the truth about life and focuses on increasing the availability of living examples and experiences and disseminating them; if it demonstrates not only what needs to be done but also above all, how it needs to be done in order to carry out restructuring; if it encourages those whose actions contribute to renewal in our life and who wage a struggle against indifference and complacency.

Ideological work is a matter for the whole party, every party organization, every functionary and member. An important role in the restructuring process is played by our system of training and education. We fully endorse the view that it is expedient to assess the activity and prospects for that system at a special session of the CPCZ Central Committee. A significant role in promoting new thinking attaches to socialist culture. Throughout the cultural process it is vital to create an atmosphere of openness, Leninist principles, comradely criticism and self-criticism, and public scrutiny and information.

The ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee emphasized most resolutely that the restructuring process must be headed by the party. It is important for all the party bodies and organizations in Slovakia to fully assimilate the revolutionary nature of the present day, use their initiative to promote the new, support the efforts and initiative of the people, and mercilessly expose and overcome everything that is hindering us, pushing us backward, or undermining the working people's confidence in party policy.

District and regional party conferences are taking place very soon. We expect them to become an important milestone in restructuring party work. In the spirit of the best revolutionary traditions of Communists in Slovakia we will boldly stride forward to implement the tasks which reflect the revolutionary bond between today and the past heroic stages of the party's struggles for better future for our people. We continue even today to see service to the people as the task of every Communist. We assure the CPCZ Central Committee that Communists in Slovakia will exert their efforts to implement consistently the tasks set for them.

The proceedings then continued with debate. The first to speak was Comrade Ivan Kopernicky, who spoke about the experiences of the Slovnaft enterprise in deepening the leading role of the Communist Party among the work collectives.

Comrade Jan Magal drew attention to the need to accompany the restructuring of the economic mechanism with the consistent preparation of economic plans for the subsequent years of the 5-year period. He voiced the conviction that the worsening situation in supplier-customer relations is only a temporary phenomenon.

The policy of the socialist state vis-a-vis the church and religion was spoken about by Comrade Miroslav Valek.

Comrade Stefan Ferencei noted that a change in the style and methods of work of the people's control committees also has to be part of restructuring. The findings of checks on production quality of domesticially manufactured goods confirm that poor-quality production is caused, above all, by subjective factors, particularly violations of work and technological discipline.

Comrade Stefan Bartak stated in his speech that in the conditions of the existing economic mechanism it has not been possible to implement at the expected rate the plan to change Bratislava into a city of high work quality and efficiency.

Comrade Koloman Dudas spoke about the work of the national committees in Dunajska Streda district, which is concentrating on speeding up the rate of developing public services.

Then Comrade Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke in the debate. He commended the work results of the party in Slovakia as well as the report by the CPSL Central Committee and the course of the proceedings, which show that Communists in the Slovak SR are aware of the importance of their new tasks. He pointed out the exceptional significance of the 9th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which has become an important step in strengthening the leading role of the party in the stage of restructuring. Comrade Karel Hoffmann also drew attention to the importance of the cadre measures approved by the CPCZ Central Committee, which are a significant step in meeting the cadre requirements for restructuring.

Comrade Daniel Futej focused on deepening cooperation between bodies and organizations of the National Front and state administration bodies, in particular the national committees.

After the debate, in which a total of 11 comrades spoke, Comrade Jozef Lenart asked to take the floor. He thanked the members of the CPSL Central Committee for their many years of cooperation. He assured Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and others present who, in the debate, had paid tribute to his work as first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, that in his new post he will dedicate all his skills and energy to the Communist Party and socialist society. He wound up by wishing Comrade Ignac Janak great success in his post as first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

CPSL CC First Secretary Winds Up Session

LD151212 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Ignac Janak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, spoke at the conclusion of the CPSL Central Committee session.

Comrade Janak emphasized the unavoidability of projecting the exactingness, openness, and critical attitude—which were characteristic of the current CPSL Central Committee session—to the deliberations of the party's district and regional conferences, to the work of the CPSL central Committee and its apparatus. Coping with the restructuring is and will continue to be a complex process. The whole party must be its driving force starting from its central bodies and ending with each member. This places exceptional demands on the strengthening of its unity and raising its ability to take action. The fact that a responsible approach to the restructuring of society demands the accomplishment of the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan was heard clearly at the session of the CPSL Central Committee. In state bodies and in the economic organizations it is necessary to carry out a speedy analysis of the causes of backlogs and inbalanced accomplishment of the tasks and to implement effective measures to rectify the undesirable state. It is unavoidable to wage a resolute struggle for eliminating negative phenomena, such as waste, egalitarianism in remuneration, discipline violations, and other disorders. These negative phenomena will not be uprooted on their own. They will not be resolved by adopting the best possible resolutions either if these resolutions are not followed by concrete actions.

The Central Committee session stressed correctly that we are implementing the restructuring in the interest of concern for man and for his well-being. In the social spere, too, we must work in a new way. In this exceptionally sensitive sphere a situation must not arise where we would gamble with the workers' trust in order to attain a momentary economic effect. The primary party organizations and the Central Committee are and will continue to be at the center of our attention. The regional and the district party committees will have to see the effect of their functioning reflected in the standard of work and activity of the primary organizations. Optimization of interaction of interaction between the party and state bodies and their apparatuses represent one of the vital questions to which we will have to search for an adequate answer, in both theory and in everyday social practice. At issue is to find such forms of division of labor which will make it possible for us to achieve a much more effective impact on our political system with a considerably lower number of people.

Our session unanimously emphasized the important of working with cadres as one of the party's decisive activities and implementing its leading role. It is unavoidable to carry out the selection, the upbringing, the placement, and the assessment of cadres in a more purposeful way and with this added prospect in mind. In this we must enhance the collective spirit and resolutely wage a struggle against abusing posts, pulling strings, local patriotism, and other negative trends. It is precisely these trends which are damaging the party's authority and put in question the people's confidence in its policies.

We have to realize, said Comrade Ignac Janak, that the importance of the name of the Communists and of the entire country will grow only through concrete actions, which will multiply the successes along the path of acceleration of our socialist development.

New CC Members Biographies

LD151438 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Esteemed listeners, we will now briefly acquaint you with the biographies of the newly elected CPSL Central Committee officials.

Comrade Ignac Janak was born on 4 October 1930 in Velke Zaluzice in Michalovce District. He comes from a petit bourgeois family and has been a CPCZ member since 1952. After graduating from a teachers college in 1950, he worked in the Czechoslovak Youth Union (CYU) Regional Committee in Presov and later headed a department of the CYU Central Committee in Bratislava. He attended the High Pedagogical School, taught at an elementary school in Bratislava, and was principal of a high school in Michalovce.

Since 1961 he has worked in the CPSL Central Committee and in 1962 he was elected secretary of the Michalovce CPSL District Committee.

After completing his studies in 1967, he worked as head of the Education Department of the CPSL Central Committee. In 1970 he was elected secretary and in 1973 he was elected first secretary of the West Slovak Party Regional Committee. In March 1987 he was elected secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. Since April of this year he has been a member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee.

Comrade Ivan Knotek was born on 26 August 1936 in Senica. He comes from a worker's family and he has been a CPCZ member since 1954.

After completing agricultural vocational school in Ivanka pri Dunaji and after graduating from the secondary agricultural-technological school in Nove Mestonad Vahom, he worked as a teacher. In 1961 he became head of the Agricultural Vocational School and school's estate in Zemianske Sady. After this, he studied at the Agriculture High School in Nitra. He completed his studies in 1966, and soon afterwards he completed his post-graduate studies too. Between 1969-80 he was first secretary of the CPSL Galanta District Committee. In 1980 he was elected secretary of the West Slovak Party Regional Committee. Since 1986 he has been a head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee and in 1987 he was elected first secretary of the West Slovak CPSL Regional Committee.

Comrade Gejza Slapka was born on 10 January 1928 in Risnovce in Nitra District. He comes from a worker's family and he has been a CPCZ member since 1945. After completing his apprenticeship as (?a weaver) in Svit, in 1948 Comrade Slapka attended the Central Party School of the CPSL Central Committee where, following the completion of his studies, he worked as a teacher and later as a head of a department.

In 1957-58 he worked at the CPSL Central Committee. In 1959 he was elected secretary of the party ward committee in Bratislava 1; since 1960 he has been a head of a department and then a secretary of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee. After the CPSL's Higher Education Committee was set up, he became its secretary in 1963. He then worked in the West Slovak Party Regional Committee as a head of a department and then as secretary. In 1969 he was re-elected secretary and in 1970 was elected a leading secretary of the CPSL Bratislava City Committee.

Comrade Slapka completed his studies at the Advanced School of Politics of the CPCZ Central Committee and in 1961 he was awarded the title of candidate of historical sciences.

MARXIST REVIEW Conference Continues

Jakes Meets Foreign Delegates

LD150841 Prague CTK in English
2005 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 14 (CTK)—Participants in the debate at an international meeting on the work of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW journal today exchanged experiences from the activity of the fraternal parties in the struggle for peace and social progress.

They pointed out the inspiring significance of restructuring in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the work of the communist and workers' parties, and voiced support for the Soviet disarmament initiatives.

They dealt with global problems of mankind, emphasizing the necessity to seek new approaches and forms of cooperation. In this connection, they stressed that the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW must pay greater attention to these problems.

The participants discussed the struggle of communists and other progressive forces in capitalist countries for the rights of workers, for social progress and democracy.

They condemned the policy of neo-colonialism and apartheid and appreciated in this connection support which the journal gives for national liberation movements and all forces fighting for progress and democracy.

The Italian Communist Party has sent a letter to the editor of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW notifying him of its decision to cut off relations with the journal. The party will continue to use and publish those articles of the journal in which it is especially interested.

Addressing the debate were among others representatives of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Egyptian Communist Party, Communist Party of Luxembourg, the Communist Party of Turkey, the Communist Party of India, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia, the Communist Party of Norway, the Communist Party of Bangladesh, the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, the Sandinista National Liberation Front, the Left Party—Communists of Sweden, the Socialist Party of Australia and the MPLA—Party of Labour of Angola.

The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party invited participants in the international meeting of representatives of communist and workers' parties on the work of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW journal to a friendly meeting here tonight.

Present at the meeting was Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes.

CPSU's Dobrynin Attends, Interviewed

LD151839 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, granted an interview today to Czechoslovak radio. Dobrynin is heading the Soviet delegation to the consultative meeting of representatives of communist and workers' parties on the work of the journal "Problems of Peace and Socialism." [WORLD MARXIST REVIEW]

Asked how he assessed the current state and prospects for mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, Anatoliy Dobrynin said:

[Dobrynin in Russian fading into Czech] At present these relations are characterized by a definite qualitative shift, although not to the level we ourselves would like. I would say that they can be linked with the summits which have taken place between Comrade Gorbachev and President Reagan. The first of those meetings, in 1985 in Geneva, was undoubtedly of key importance. The fact that the two officials came out with the joint declaration that there can be no winner in a nuclear war was one of the fundamental points, in particular as far as the United States itself is concerned, where there are certain circles which, until then, had been developing the theory of the need to prepare for such a war by updating the nuclear potential. This is a great victory, both for the policy of the Soviet Union and of all the socialist countries, and of all the world's peaceloving public.

These facts forced the United States to concede publicly for the first time not only that a nuclear war cannot be waged, but also that there can be no winners of such a war. That was the first step toward the beginning of new relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Then came Reykjavik, Washington, and now we are expecting a visit from the U.S. President to the Soviet Union. We see the conclusion of the treaty on eliminating intermediate- and shorter-range missiles as an important contribution for the whole world.

Now both in our country and in the United States, Anatoliy Dobrynin continued in his interview for Czechoslovak radio, the ratification procedures are under way. Deputies at a series of sessions are voicing their views on the important document. Now we are jointly preparing a document on a 50-percent reduction of strategic nuclear weapons. To tell the truth, the work is not progressing as we would like. As we see it, there are a number of obstacles; at the same time, we are going to work on them. The fact nonetheless remains that progress has not been made at such a level as to make it possible to reach a full agreement on the date of the talks between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Moscow, and from the U.S. side a similar interest cannot yet be seen. However, I do not want to anticipate matters. In the next few days, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is due to arrive in Moscow. We will see what he has brought with him and whether that will contribute to tying up the agreement or not.

However, mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are only one aspect of our foreign policy, albeit a very significant aspect. In our view peace is the concern of all countries, social movements, and national diplomatic efforts. Everyone involved in international affairs must strive for peace. That is why in our policy we attach an important place to Europe and to relations with the West European countries in creating a common and secure European home. Naturally, our relations with the socialist states are a fundamental issue. We act in unity and cooperation with those states in order to attain our planned goals.

[Announcer] The next question was about the signing of the agreement on a settlement of the Afghan issue. This is what Comrade Anatoliy Dobrynin had to say about that:

[Dobrynin in Russian fading into Czech] The signing of the agreement yesterday in Geneva is very significant, not only for the Afghan people, but also for the whole international community. The signing of this agreement, which bans all external interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, opens a new stage in the relations which are developing and which will continue to develop between Afghanistan, Pakistan, the United States, and the Soviet Union. As Mikhail Gorbachev stated on 8 February and in the subsequent talks with President Najibullah, the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops will begin on 15 May, and I think that by the end of this year, or the first few days of next year, it could be completed.

This is not a simple matter. Not only the Afghan people, but everyone involved in its fight for independence and freedom want victory. The Afghan people and government still face a number of difficult tasks, whose settlement will take time to achieve. The document signed in Geneva, however, guarantees that external interference into matters which the Afghans themselves must decide will be prevented and those who interfere will, of course, bear full responsibility.

Further on Dobrynin Interview

LD152210 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] We met with Anatoliy Dobrynin, the head of a Soviet delegation and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, before today's session of the conference, here in the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Museum where he visited Lenin's hall, a place linked with the history of the party of Soviet Communists. The sixth conference of the Social Democratic Party of Russia was held here in 1912. Comrade Dobrynin granted an interview to us here.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] Comrade Secretary, when you spoke at the conference on the causes of the complex situation in the communist movement, you said that the scientific-technical revolution and the deep social changes which it has brought about change the character of the mass base of the movement which it traditionally relied on. This is not an easy problem.

[Dobrynin in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] You know, a lot could be said about this. This is both a theoretical and practical question. It is only natural that in recent years we have been witnessing a scientific-technical revolution in the world. This revolution is accompanied by certain social changes and the structure of the working class is also, to a certain extent, changing. We do not in any way reject the considerable importance of traditional units of working movement—the working class which used to be connected, if I can put it in this way—with traditional industries and this, both in your country, in our country, and also in other states of West Europe, and the United States. They remain and they are playing their role, but the structure is changing gradually. A new technical revolution is starting and it requires the mastering of computer technology and robots. Thus, whether we like it or not, whether we want to or not, we have to restructure the working class too. This is demanded by life itself. This requires new qualification, an increase of knowledge. The role of traditional units, even trade unions which have been connected with the steelmaking industry, for example, or coal industry, remain. We do not dispute this and thus it would be quite wrong to forget their revolutionary past and their present-day great importance. But it is necessary to see at the same time that changes are taking place in the world. The changes in the structure of the working class are a consequence of changes in the structure of industry.

[Correspondent] When you spoke, Comrade Secretary, about realities of the end of the 20th century, you said that the mutual relations between all mankind, class interests, and problems are also a topical issue.

[Dobrynin] Yes, this is indeed the case. There was a period, for example, when we proceeded from a view that in order to solve general human tasks it was first of all necessary to solve class tasks and only later the rest. Today the situation is developing in a way that in conditions of scientific-technical revolution there are new types of weapons and this demands a new approach. Peace is not everything, but on the other hand one cannot say that without peace anything could be done. Without peace neither class nor other interest exist; they move to the background. Thus a new thesis of our Marxist theory, the Leninist theory has been adopted. It has been adopted by the working class of all our countries—I mean socialist countries, but not only them. If you have listened to the discussion in the past 3-4 days then you would have heard that in fact all workers' and communist parties expressed agreement with this thesis. This thesis says, however, that all human interests have priority. Without a struggle for mankind in general, it is difficult to speak about a struggle for some specific things which may be important for this or that country, for this or that unit of working class; but as we say they cannot be solved without peace. Thus this is the highest human priority for which all, not only the working class, not only communist parties, but also all progressive mankind have to fight. In this lies the well known postulate which here—I say this with satisfaction—has found its expression with a great force at this conference on the work of the journal.

Bilak Receives Irish, DPRK Visitors

LD150443 Prague CTK in English
1558 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 14 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak met here today with James Stewart, general secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland, and Kin Yong-Hak, editor-in-chief of KULLOJA, the press organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Vasil Bilak informed James Stewart and Kim Yong-Hak, who attend an international meeting on the work of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW journal currently taking place here, of the results of the 7th and 9th sessions of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

They discussed questions of the development of bilateral relations, further strengthening of the unity of the international communist movement and the action in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

PUWP's Czyrek Praises Meeting

LD152049 Warsaw PAP in English
1948 GMT 15 Apr 88

[By PAP Correspondent Leszek Mazan]

[Text] Prague, April 15—Head of the PUWP delegation, Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek told PAP about the assessment of the course and results of the world meeting of representatives of communist and worker parties and progressive forces here:

The Prague debates proceeded in the new spirit so characteristic of the memorable Moscow meeting of communist and worker parties. This convergence confirms the existence of the continuity of the process of enriching and strengthening of our movement. The new climate of cooperation creates premises for consolidating our movement under the conditions of natural differentiation. Our movement becomes open to dialogue and cooperation with all left-wing forces and all animators of progress.

Both meetings show difficult but progressing phenomena of the emergence of a new left-wing at the turn of the centuries. The historic process of restructuring is the strongest stimulus of changes taking place.

Both domestic and international steps taken in the spirit of the restructuring are unusually important for the very unity of the communist and working class movement and for world peace and progress. The effectiveness of efforts depends, however, on the proper understanding of the essence and goals of the restructuring. The Prague meeting showed that such an understanding becomes universal, creating ever stronger ideological and programmatic stimulus to a new look both at the main problems of the movement itself and at international questions.

I have a conviction that the Prague meeting will serve well the deepening and the speeding up of the process of progressive changes taking place in the socialist formation and worldwide, Czyrek concluded.

MARXIST REVIEW Meeting Ends

LD160348 Prague CTK in English
1643 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Ttext] Prague April 15 (CTK)—Representatives of communist and workers' parties ended their meeting on the work of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW journal here today.

In the final debate, the participants dealt with topical tasks of communist and workers' parties of the developing countries in the unification of progressive and democratic forces in the struggle against dictatorship, fascism, racism and neocolonialism. They stated that the number of readers of the journal in these countries is increasing.

They condemned imperialist interference in various parts of the world and pointed to the danger posed by regional conflicts.

A final speech was delivered by Polish United Workers' Party Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek. He stressed that the meeting showed the necessity to carry out a number of changes in the work of the journal corresponding with new demands and realities of the present—new political thinking.

The WORLD MARXIST REVIEW must become a tribune of creative Marxism-Leninism, must raise most topical questions of theory and practice and reflect a broad spectrum of ideas, views and experiences of the communist, workers', national-liberation, revolutionary and democratic movement in the world.

The journal must be open for an exchange of views with social-democratic, ecological, pacifist and other left-wing and democratic forces, Jozef Czyrek stressed.

The debate was addressed among others by representatives of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Senegal Party of Independence and Labour, the Communist Party of Nepal, the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front, the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco and the Tunisian Communist Party.

Within four days, a total of 90 speakers delivered their speeches. At the close of the meeting, the participants evaluated a report on the results of the meeting and on the work of the journal.

Bilak Comments on Conference

LD160408 Prague Television Service in Czech
1730 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted on ending of WORLD MARXIST REVIEW conference in Prague today] At the end of the conference we asked the head of the delegation of our Communist Party, Comrade Vasil Bilak, for an interview:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Comrade Secretary, this important conference is ending. What were the proceedings like and what will its main contribution be for the further development of the international communist movement?

[Bilak, in Slovak] Well, only the future will tell what the contribution will be, but no doubt it is an important step in the history of this journal. We are commemorating 30 years of its existence. When the journal was launched there were 20 parties; now in Prague are representatives of more than 70 parties, and 93 delegations are attending the conference. This fact itself shows what has been changed in the world and what authority the journal has gained during those years.

At the same time the discussion shows us what sort of demands are put on the journal. I even think that they are so great that the journal is not able to satisfy all the demands put on it today. It also shows how the parties have grown, how the entire movement has grown and that such a journal is needed by the movement.

The discussion is very broad, varied, and shows the problems of the present world. There is a lot we have in common, but also there are many differences. Many paths to socialism are being looked for. And compared with the past, there is not so much polemics because we are united on basic questions—questions of war and peace, the question of the life of people and social progress—and this is good. And I think that in the future, the journal—which is also looking for new ways and methods and a new style of work—will make a great contribution to the development of theory and also of the practical acts of fraternal parties. [end recording]

Delegation Departs Rome Following Vatican Talks

LD151216 Prague CTK in English
1139 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Rome April 15 (CTK correspondent)—A Czechoslovak delegation led by Director of the Government Secretariat for Ecclesiastical Affairs, Deputy Minister Vladimir Janku left here for Prague today after discussing in the Vatican problems concerning the position of the Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia.

The Vatican delegation to the talks was led by Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno, apostolic nuncio with a special mission.

The Czechoslovak delegation reserved the right to inform its government of the course and results of the talks.

Fojtik Begins Working Visit to FRG 14 Apr

LD141404 Prague CTK in English
1237 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Munich April 14 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik arrived here today on a working visit.

The visit takes place at the invitation of Peter Glotz, member of the Presidium of the West German Social Democratic Party.

Shortly upon arrival Jan Fojtik met with State Minister in the Bavarian minister-president's office Edmund Stoiber.

Fojtik, SPD's Glotz Meet Press

LD150900 Prague CTK in English
2004 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Munich April 14 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member Jan Fojtik and Presidium member of the West German Social Democratic Party Peter Glotz expressed satisfaction with the level of contacts between their parties at a press conference here today.

These contacts help improve not only bilateral relations between the two countries but also enhance the process of disarmament in Europe.

Peter Glotz welcomed the proposal submitted by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes and providing for the creation of a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. He described it as a new chance in international relations.

Jan Fojtik underlined the need for new political thinking in international relations and stressed the main problems which must be solved jointly especially in the sphere of disarmament.

Answering journalists' questions he explained the essence and aims of the restructuring of economic and social life in Czechoslovakia and showed the basic difference between the present effort to strengthen socialism in Czechoslovakia and the attempts at its liquidation in the 1968-1969 crisis.

In the evening, Jan Fojtik met representatives of Bavarian economic circles.

Fojtik, SPD Leaders Meet

LD160336 Prague CTK in English
1954 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Bonn April 15 (CTK correspondent)—Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jan Fojtik, currently on a visit to West Germany, met here today with representatives of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD).

SPD Secretary for Foreign Relations Hans-Eberhard Dingels, member of the SPD Program Commission Ingomar Hauchler and editor of the SPD theoretical journal NEUE GESELLSCHAFT Hans Schumacher informed Jan Fojtik about the preparation of the party's new program to be approved next year.

Representatives of the two parties also exchanged views on a number of theoretical issues of the workers' movement, discussed prospects of disarmament in connection with the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty states, and with the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Moscow. Also discussed was the response to the recent joint initiative of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, GDR's Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the SPD to create a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe. In this context they paid attention to the question of weakening the influence of the military-industrial complex in West Germany and other NATO states.

The two sides then exchanged views on the present ecological and social problems which stand in the forefront of the two parties' interest, and discussed the possibilities of cooperation between the two parties' centres of social sciences.

Jan Fojtik met later in the day with Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies and members of the party central audit commission Gustav Trambowski who informed him of the preparation of next party congress due in January 1989.

Jan Fojtik informed representatives of the German Communist Party of the results of the 9th session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the course of the economic and social restructuring in Czechoslovakia, and the tasks and role of the party in particular.

Also discussed were questions of cooperation between the two parties which is traditionally very good.

Party Daily Reports FRG Plane's Landing

AU141140 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
12 Apr 88 p 2

[CTK report: "Emergency Landing of an FRG Aircraft"]

[Text] Karlovy Vary—A West German sports plane steered by two inexperienced pilots made an emergency landing at the Karlovy Vary Airport on Sunday [10 April] night. The pilots were Hans Werner Kurz and Thomas Mayer, both FRG citizens born in 1965. As a consequence of loss of orientation, the crew used the above airport for a landing. The plane, finding itself in distress, was under the control of CSSR antiaircraft defense systems.

As has been announced by Dusan Rovensky, spokesman for the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the crew was given the necessary assistance and enabled to return to the FRG. The turning over of the crew [to FRG authorities] took place at the Pomezi border crossing on Monday 11 April. The aircraft will be returned as soon as the FRG aviation club involved sends pilots to ensure its transportation.

Husak, Indra Congratulate PRC Counterparts

AU121954 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
9 Apr 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to China"]

[Text] Prague—On Friday [8 April] CSSR President Gustav Husak sent Yang Shangkun, PRC president, the following congratulatory telegram:

Esteemed Comrade Yang Shangkun, accept my sincere congratulations on your election to the office of PRC President. I am convinced that your election to the highest state office in the PRC will contribute toward further deepening and developing the traditional friendship and all-round mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries, in the interests of socialism, progress, and peace in the world. I wish you, esteemed Comrade Yang Shangkun, firm health and many successes in your responsible work for the all-round development and welfare of the PRC people.

—Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, sent Wan Li, CPC Central Committee Presidium member, a congratulatory telegram on the latter's election to the office of chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC).

Chnoupek Meets PDRY Deputy Foreign Minister

LD062312 Prague CTK in English
1905 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 6 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today Deputy Foreign Minister Shayeh Mohsin [name as received] of People's Yemen.

The two representatives highly appreciated relations between Czechoslovakia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the traditionally close cooperation between the two countries' Foreign Ministries which will be further developed on the basis of a new protocol on cooperation, signed at the end of interministerial consultations.

The Yemeni deputy foreign minister departed from Czechoslovakia later today.

Pitra Leads CPCZ Delegation to Cyprus

LD122257 Prague CTK in English
1946 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 12 (CTK)—A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, led by Party Presidium Alternate Member and Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Pitra, left here today for Cyprus to attend the funeral of general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (Akel) Ezekias Papaioannou.

DPA Airs Report on 'Political Prisoners'

LD151401 Hamburg DPA in German
1244 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—The number of political prisoners in the GDR has risen again according to official—but not confirmed—information available in Bonn and has reached approximately the same level as before the amnesty last year. A growing number of arrests in connection with demonstrations and public expressions of opinion with regard to the desire to immigrate has also been registered by the Federal Ministry for Intra-German relations.

Parliamentary State Secretary Ottfried Hennig (CDU) said on Friday, in answer to an inquiry from Eduard Lintner, the spokesman on intra-German policy for the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, that 639 people are known to have been arrested since the beginning of December last year by the GDR prosecuting authorities. The actual number of those in custody is presumed to be higher.

Of the 639 arrested GDR citizens, 392 are in custody, according to Bonn's knowledge, because of public expressions of opinion concerning emigration policy. Some 113 have had been released in the meantime, 83 of these are now already in the FRG or in West Berlin. Among the registered GDR citizens are 199 who were arrested for attempting to escape the country.

Eighty-two persons were arrested in connection with the Rosa Luxemburg/Karl Liebknecht demonstration on 17 January. They were mostly accused of "riotous assembly" in accordance with GDR criminal law. The majority of the cases had been dropped afterwards. Nineteen GDR citizens from this circle of people were sentenced to imprisonment.

In all, 71 cases ended with fines or imprisonment.

Berlin Bishop Criticizes FRG Entrance Policy

DW141055 Bonn DIE WELT in German
14 Apr 88 p 4

[Article by "NEADD": "We Are Open for Germans and We Help Them Regardless of Where They Come From"]

[Text] Bonn/Berlin—Berlin Bundestag Deputy Heinrich Lummer strongly rejected Bonn's coresponsibility for exit requests to the West as stated by the "GDR" Evangelical Church. The decisive reason for it lies in the lack of attractiveness of domestic conditions in communist countries. One must "not turn the truth upside down", said Lummer.

Dorothee Wilms (CDU), minister for inner-German relations, in a talk with DIE WELT also dealt with statements by Manfred Becker, head of the Berlin-Brandenburg Evangelical Synod. Mrs Wilms said: "The FRG is really not responsible for the situation in the GDR and our compatriots are not content with that situation. We are open to Germans, and we will try to help them, regardless of where they come from. We know of one German citizenship only. Whoever would urge that we change that understands neither our Constitution nor the political philosophy of the Federal Government."

At the conclusion of the East Berlin Synod meeting, Bishop Gottfried Forck criticized the Federal Government, accusing it of an unclear policy on the exit of "GDR" citizens. Forck said that it is unacceptable to let "GDR" citizens know "you are all cordially welcomed," while Bonn simultaneously indicates that "it must not be more than 1,200 persons per yearly quarter." The bishop reported that just in Greifswald (62,000 inhabitants), 25 doctors have filed exit applications.

A synod decision on the exit of "GDR" inmates goes even farther, saying: "The easier conditions in the areas of constitutional law and the economy have a magnetic effect on GDR citizens, which, together with the organization to obtain a first job, leads GDR citzens repeatedly into temptation." The church leadership was asked to bring the problem up in Bonn through contacts with the Evangelical Church in Germany (EKD). Simultaneously the church leadership was asked to urge the state to ensure that any uncertainties and cases of injustice for persons willing to leave were stopped. The synod clearly supported Forck's position, which rejected distancing the church from groups critical of the regime.

The SED leadership urged the top echelon of the "GDR" church federation unmistakably to dissociate itself from critical groups close to the church, and abstain from anything that could mean domestic policy interference. As was recently learned, this was pointed out on 19 February by SED Politburo Member Werner Jarowinsky to Bishop Werner Leich (Eisenach), chairman of the church federation. Leich was asked to come to East Berlin.

The SED functionary responsible for church affairs stressed the ultimate Politburo demands point by point. Jarowinsky warned that the state would not tolerate any interference by the church such as in the Liebknecht/Luxemburg demonstration and in exit problems. The church must abstain from all "political" activities and concentrate on its religious tasks as does the Catholic Church.

Church circles called the talk "abrupt and short." The unequivocal SED warning is seen as the backdrop to the quarrel at the synod over the relationship between the church and the groups.

Honecker Appeals to Botha for Clemency

LD150420 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1414 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin 14 Apr ADN-Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent the following telegram to the president of the Republic of South Africa:

Guided by the ideas of humanity and peace, I appeal to you to refrain from carrying out the death sentence against Theresa Ramashamola and the other five condemned persons.

GDR's Fischer To Visit Austria in May

LD120421 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 11 Apr 88

[Text] Vienna, 11 Apr (ADN)—Alois Mock, the Austrian vice chancellor and foreign minister, stressed his country's striving for good-neighborly relations with socialist states, including the GDR, to the international press in Vienna Monday.

He told ADN that Austria's relations with the GDR were developing in a diverse and problem-free manner. The latest example of this was the new environmental agreement between the two states.

Foreign Minister Mock also announced that GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer is to pay an official visit to the Republic of Austria in May.

Sindermann Continues Official Visit to Greece

Talks With Assembly Leader

LD151950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Athens, 15 Apr (ADN)—In Athens, the president of the GDR People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, has met with Ioannis Alevras, president of the Parliament of the Greek Republic.

In the course of the conversation, which was conducted in a cordial atmosphere, Horst Sindermann praised the high level of relations between the GDR and Greece which, because of their broad scope, are making an important contribution to the consolidation and promotion of trust between states with different social orders and to the strengthening of peace.

The GDR and Greece, he emphasized, as European states and member countries of different military coalitions, are making an active contribution to coming closer to the great objective of a nuclear-free world, which effort is also anchored in the Stockholm Declaration of the Delhi Six.

Horst Sindermann explained the latest GDR initiatives for disarmament, detente, and confidence-building, such as the proposal for the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe and the proposals for the immediate start of negotiations on a chemical weapon-free zone compromising the territories of the GDR, CSSR, and FRG. The People's Chamber president also spoke about the preparations for the international meeting for nuclear-free zones in Berlin in June.

Ioannis Alevras explained Greece's intensive efforts to work as part of the initiative of the six for world-wide nuclear disarmament and detente. Greece is making special efforts to improve bilateral and multilateral relations among the Balkan states, emphasizing above all the efforts for the creation of a nuclear and chemical weapon-free zone.

He expressed his full support for the international conference on nuclear-free zones and praised Erich Honecker's personal work for disarmament and confidence-building.

On the same day Horst Sindermann conducted a talk with Dhimitrios Sortirlis, member of the PASOK executive bureau. The two politicians expressed views on issues of the safeguarding of peace and the further development of bilateral relations between the two parties and states. They discussed opportunities for joint endeavors by Social-Democratic, Socialist, and Communist Parties in order to promote the disarmament process further.

Meets With KKE'S Florakis

LD161618 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Text] Athens, 16 Apr (ADN)—The policy of the SED and the Communist Party of Greece [KKE] is directed above all at safeguarding peace, disarmament, and social progress. This was noted in Athens today by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, and Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the KKE Central Committee. During a meeting they agreed that the policy of socialism and of the workers' parties as well as the commitment of the progressive forces are increasingly determining the international situation.

Horst Sindermann reported on the meeting for nuclear-free zones planned for Berlin. The GDR seeks to promote with this initiative disarmament and confidence-building and advance the dialogue of representatives from the broadest social circles.

Kharilaos Florakis expressed his support for this and thanked the SED, and Erich Honecker personally, for the active peace policy. He reported on his party's efforts to strengthen understanding and disarmament on the Balkan peninsula and in the Mediterranean region, and spoke about the struggle to improve the situation of the workers.

Honecker Greets PRC's Li Peng on Election

AU131842 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Apr 88 p 1

[ND report: "Erich Honecker Congratulates Li Peng" on his election as PRC premier]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Li

Peng, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, who was elected as premier by the deputies of the PRC National People's Congress on Saturday [9 April]:

Esteemed Comrade Li Peng: On your election as premier of the PRC State Council I convey warm congratulations to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf.

As it has done in the past, the GDR will continue to do all it can to ensure a fruitful development of the friendly ties between our parties and states to the well-being of our peoples and the benefit of socialism and peace.

I wish you success, good health, and creative energy for your responsible activity.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

SED's Dohlus Meets With Sandanist Official

LD151731 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1200 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Lavinia Cordero, member of the Sandinist leadership [name and title as received], today thanked the GDR workers for their tangible solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people. In a discussion with Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, she reported on the efforts underway to build a new Nicaragua. The government intends, despite the opposition from the most reactionary, imperialist forces, to consistently fulfil the Guatemala peace agreement and the agreement on a temporary cease-fire. Lavinia Cordero paid tribute to the SED's policy of peace which was also reflected in Erich Honecker's initiative for a Berlin conference on zones free of nuclear weapons. Horst Dohlus gave his assurance that active solidarity with the Sandinist Front and the brave Nicaraguan people is a matter close to the hearts of all GDR people.

Neumann Meets Estonian Official, Praises Ties

LD151339 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1223 GMT 15Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (Adn)—Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who on Friday received Bruno Saul, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR, for a friendly discussion, paid tribute to the high level of fraternal relations between the GDR and the USSR. He emphasized that it is the fundamental desire of the SED and the entire GDR population to deepen and develop this friendship even further.

The Soviet guest reported on his stay in Schwerin Bezirk, with which the Estonian SSR has for many years maintained close relations of partnership. He said he is certain that the friendly contacts will continue to be forged even more closely in the future.

Both sides agreed that the qualitatively higher level of cooperation between the two countries is helping to strengthen the positions of the socialist community of states and lend impetus to its peace offensive. It is important to continue the disarmament dialogue already underway without interruption and to implement further-reaching agreements in the field of nuclear, chemical, and conventional disarmament.

Cypriot President Receives SED Delegation

LD150613 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1447 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Nicosia 14 Apr ADN—The delegation of the SED Central Committee, which is in Cyprus in connection with the funeral of the general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), Ezekias Papaioannou, was received today by the President of Cyprus, Yeoryios Vasiliou. The head of the delegation, Egon Winkelmann, member of the SED Central Committee, conveyed most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, which were equally cordially reciprocated.

The participants in the talk both praised this high level of relations between the two states, which should be continuously developed further in their mutual interest and for the benefit of detente, disarmament, and cooperation in Europe. Egon Winkelmann briefed Yeoryios Vasiliou on the international meeting for nuclear-weapons-free zones, which is to be held in Berlin in June.

President Vasiliou expressly welcomed this GDR initiative and declared his government's intnetion of collaborating in it. His government, he stressed, actively supported the safeguarding of peace and the peaceful solution of regional conflicts. He expressed his thanks for the GDR's long-standing support for the struggle of the people of Cyprus for a peaceful and just solution of the Cyprus problem.

Agriculture Sciences Congress Opens in Suhl

Felfe, Lietz Attend

LD151232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0821 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Suhl, 15 Apr (ADN)—The Seventh Congress of the GDR Society for Agricultural Sciences (AWIG) began in Suhl today. Some 720 delegates and guests will, until Sunday, be drawing up a balance sheet of their work over the past 5 years and discussing their tasks for increasing performance and yields in agriculture. Werner

Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Bruno Lietz, minister for agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs: were warmly welcomed.

In his report, the president of the society, Prof Dr Willi Breunig, said that the society for Agricultural Sciences is also helping to increase agricultural and forestry production by means of comprehensive intensification, so that the population's needs for food and industry's need for raw materials will be satisfied at an increasingly higher level.

Felfe Speaks

LD161015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 16 Apr88

[Text] Suhl, 15 Apr (ADN)—In an address to members of the Agrarian Science Society (AWIG) Werner Felfe, member of the SEC Central Committee Politburo, drew attention to the responsibility of the central seminar in Markkleeberg, Leipzig belirk [area], to overfulfill the important positions of the 1988 economic plan.

The aim of increasing the planned gross crop production by at least one grain equivalent unit per hectare is an expression of this. The aim in animal production is to overfulfill the plan for the sales to the state of fatstock by 50,000 tonnes and of milk by 150,000 tonnes by means of a further performance increase per animal. This is a real challenge to the members of the society.

The shaping of agriculture into a branch of applied science calls for a new quality in the organic linking of science and agrarian practise, which must also be reflected in the work of the AWIG, Werner Felfe said. The AWIG unites in its ranks outstanding scientists and trained farmers, who are working together for the highest output in the fields, stalls, and institutes. This shows that man, with his education and skills, his creativity and innovative spirit, is and remains the main productive force.

The foremost task of the professional bodies, enterprise groups, and each AWIG member is to take on specific tasks in the programs of the territories and in the development concepts of agricultural enterprises and to implement them to high economic effect. The priority is the development of crop production, in particular the increase of graiqields, in order to achieve a total yield of 12 million tonnes a year from 1990 onwards.

The members should help to further improve their work with maximum yield concepts—experiments and crop rotations. The speaker mentioned as per hectare yields almost 55 decitonnes of grain, in favorable areas even 80 to 100 decitonnes, 450 to 500 decitonnes of sugarbeet, over 300 decitonnes of potatoes and on average 550 decitonnes of fodder. In animal husbandry, the priority is the further tapping of the performance capacity of breeds, while reducing the unit fodder input and retaining a constant level of stocks.

The activity of the Agrarian Science Society promotes a climate in which creativity, energy, and the willingness to take risks flourish, the speaker went on to say. Under socialism, science and technology and their economic results always lead to social progress, welfare of the people, and an assured future. In future, too, everything must be done to ensure that science is always applied for the welfare of the people.

Leaders Public Appearances 31 Mar-6 Apr

AU081626 [Editorial report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 2-3 to 7 April reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

Werner Jarowinsky and Guenter Schabowski, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee, attended the opening of the exhibition "Leisure 88" in Berlin on 1 April. (2-3 April, p 1)

Werner Jarowinsky and Guenther Kleiber, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, attended a reception by Hungarian Ambassador Istvan Roska in Berlin on 4 April. (5 April, p 2)

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Vladimir Reshetilov, minister of construction in the northern and western regions of the USSR, in Berlin on 6 April. (7 April, p 2)

Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, attended the youth initiation ceremonies in Berlin on 3 April. (4 April, p 2)

Guenther Kleiber received Ion Nicolae, Romanian minister of chemical and petrochemical industry, in Berlin on 5 April. (6 April, p 2)

State Security Minister Erich Mielke, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, attended the funeral of Colonel Josef Kiefel in Berlin on 31 March. (2-3 April, p 2)

Gerhard Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk leadership, visited the VEB "Karl Marx" Microelectronics in Erfurt on 6 April. (7 April, p 2)

Guenther Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met with Vladimir Shcherbakov, chairman of the Moscow Municipal Council of the Soviet trade unions, in Berlin on 5 April. (6 April, p 8)

Guenther Schabowski, received Hien Le Dinh, second secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Committee, in Berlin on 5 April. (6 April, p 8)

Grosz Greets USSR's Ryzhkov on Arrival

LD180853 Budapest MTI in English 0840 GMT 18 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 18 (MTI)—Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, accompanied by his wife, arrived on an official friendly visit in Hungary Monday on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The high-ranking Soviet statesman was welcomed at the flag-bedecked Ferihegy Airport by Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of trade, Frigyes Berecz, minister of industry, Gyula Horn, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Lajos Berenyi, vice-president of the National Planning Office.

Present were embassadors Sandor Rajnai of Hungary to the Soviet Union and Boris Stukalin of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

USSR's Loginov Discusses Reform, Relations

LD151834 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI)—The latest issue of MAGYARORSZAG, a Hungarian weekly, carries an interview with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vadim Loginov.

In reply to a question on experiences in restructuring, the deputy foreign minister said:

The changes have assumed enormous dimensions. The general public is much better informed, anyone is allowed to debate the situation of the country and his own workplace or residential community without any limitation, and the majority of the population do so indeed. There has never been such an open atmosphere in our country. Although the personal conditions of leadership were available in Lenin's life, the civil war and the terrible backwardness made it impossible to create a free atmosphere. In the first phase of restructuring we had the chief tasks of formulating the fundamental principles of change, framing laws that serve the new requirements and extending democracy. As a consequence, people have become much more active. Some leaders were afraid that all this could undermine the pillars of our system. It was borne out by practice that these pillars were strong and restructuring was not aimed at undermining socialism. On the contrary, it was aimed at strengthening it.

How does this influence the Soviet foreign policy?

We hold the position that all countries should strengthen their security by considering the security interests of their partners and mutual security should be attained through disarmament rather than arms buildup.

It also reflects the new way of thinking that our foreign policy gives priority to the interests of mankind. It is the most important thing that mankind should survive the dangers of our age.

We strive to pursue a profitable foreign policy. This is a new development. Foreign policy used to be an expensive activity. If we make progress in disarmament and the strategic offensive missiles are reduced by 50 percent, huge sums can be reallocated to the economic, social and cultural spheres and the development of cooperation so our foreign policy will indeed generate incomes for the benefit of society.

On relations with the socialist countries, Loginov said:

The conditions of the various socialist countries are being transformed in keeping with their national circumstances. We have declared that we do not possess the monopoly of justice, nor is it possessed by anyone else. Socialism is developing under increasingly varied forms in the different countries. The point is workers' power, the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party, the determining role of social property, wide-scale cooperation and self-activity and the education of the population in Marxist-Leninist spirit. All parties are responsible for the ways of constructing socialism in their respective countries and also for the development of socialism as a world phenomenon. We oppose national egoism including our own, and lay emphasis on exchange of experience. The common elaboration of our main foreign policy guidelines does not exclude the initiative of any country.

We have worked out a number of programs to consolidate peace in Europe, for instance the 1986 Budapest appeal for the reduction of conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe. Last autumn the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty started genuine talks on a mandate envisaging arms reduction. This is the first occasion that all member states of the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO are engaged in direct talks, and just on a crucial issue. We are confident that the talks on the reduction of conventional armaments between the Urals and the Atlantic Ocean will continue under the Budapest appeal.

Instead of the backward economic and technical relations, we would like to have a genuine integration, a common market and a convertible currency within the CEMA and in the international market as well.

We are going to take important measures to facilitate trips but we are not yet prepared to open the borders fully. We are studying the experience of some socialist countries. For instance, millions are travelling between the GDR and Czechoslovakia without any difficulty since the size and living standard of the two countries are similar. The case is different between the GDR and Poland as there are great differences between the size and living standard of the two countries. Our infrastructure is poor, we have few hotels, the standard of commerce and services is rather low and our dimensions are huge. If all Soviet citizens were allowed to travel without any limitation, some 50 million Soviet tourists would visit Hungary a year. You could hardly receive so many people, Loginov said in "MAGYARORSZAG".

Gorbachev Answers Christian Peace Group

LD160326 Budapest MTI in English 1815 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI)—The reply of Mikhail Gorbachev to the letter of the participants of the working committee of the Christian Peace Conference session held recently in Budapest, addressed to the leaders of the two great powers, has arrived. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee addressed the letter to Bishop Dr Karoly Toth, chairman of the Christian Peace Conference. Mikhail Gorbachev expresses his thanks to the leadership of the Christian Peace Conference for the message, then continues:

"I fully share your anxiety felt for the fate of humanity, the civilization of the world. I myself am also confident that we shall prevent annihilation, and shall safeguard peace and life on earth.

"The position of the Soviet Union in the issue of preventing nuclear war is clear and unambiguous. Nuclear war cannot serve as a means to attain political, economic, ideological or any other goals. A nuclear war would wipe out all life on the surface of the earth. There is and cannot be an alternative to peace in our century, we have to unite the efforts of all inhabitants of our earth to safeguard life on earth.

"It is for this reason that the public of the world expressely supports the efforts aimed at signing the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the fifty per cent reduction of their strategic and offensive weapons.

"In our view, this is only the beginning. We face the equally difficult task of establishing a world free of nuclear weapons, as formulated in the January 15, 1986 statement. It is an extremely considerable fact that the Christians of the world desire that we rid the earth of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and this accords to our programme: To eliminate—gradually—nuclear weapons by the end of the century.

"The task of safeguarding peace has become far more than the privilege of the politicians. The role of social forces is increasingly important in the fight for peace, disarmament, safeguarding our natural environment, and in solving other global, general human problems. Thus your organization, which represents millions of Christians of the world, carries out a consistent activity to prevent a nuclear apocalypse, that people say no to swords and to forge ploughs from them instead. I share your view, according to which all good-willed people are responsible for solving the global problems facing humanity, and I sincerely welcome the efforts of your organization aimed at safeguarding peace, developing humanism, genuine intellectual and moral values", stresses Mikhail Gorbachev, who then wishes further success to the Christian Peace Conference in its high aim.

Romanian Stand on Minorities Deplored

AU180527 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 6 Apr 88 p 2

[Tibor Varkonyi article: "European Norms"]

[Text] We could interpret the timing as deliberate: on the eve of 4 April [Hungarian national holiday], the new practice of the publications for the national minorities in Romania is for the names of communities inhabited by national minorities—mostly Hungarian or German place names with a historical ring—not to be rendered in Hungarian or German any longer. From now on these publications are obliged to use the Romanian version of these place names exclusively.

We called this a new practice although we have already seen it in the period between the two world wars. When the older generation of readers now take the central daily ELORE [forward], which is published for the Hungarian ethnic minority in Romania (and edited in Bucharest, of course), a daily which, according to its description "Daily of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front" is the daily of socialism, democracy, and unity, they are in for an unpleasant surprise when they recall old political and linguistic experiences they thought—and hoped—had gone forever: Nagyvarad becomes Oradea in the Hungarian text, Nagybanya appears as Baia Mare, Temesvar becomes Timisoara, and so on. Not only the old generation, and probably not only the readers in Hungary, will wonder how a German can feel at home in his own homeland if he is obliged to write and read Brasov instead of Kronstadt, and Sibiu instead of Hermanstadt; and the Szekely Hungarians of Transylvania, who, after so many centuries of living in places that are still inhabited mainly by Hungarians like Kezdivasarhely, Szekelyudvarhely, Sepsiszentgyorgy, or Marosvasarhely, will no longer be allowed to use their mother tongue in naming these places but will be obliged to read and write the following instead: Tg. Secuiesc, Odorheiu, Sf. Gheorghe, Tg. Mures....

We could interpret the restriction involved in this old-new practice as being deliberately timed—as we mentioned above—and this thought comes to us not only because of the calendar date.

On 4 April, the Romanian television and radio audience waited in vain for the Hungarian ambassador to speak, as was the decades-old practice that was the result of fraternal courtesy that has developed between socialist countries. The audience waited in vain for him to mention, in a brief speech of only a few minutes, our national holiday and speak about our joys and problems. On the eve of our liberation anniversary, our diplomatic representative considered it natural to be able to fulfill this honorable obligation. In his speech, he intended to stress the elements that unite the Romanian and Hungarian people in the Carpathian area—something that the best sons of both countries and of the Hungarian and Romanian nations have always dreamed about: a common, honorable, and just future.

However, he was not allowed to deliver his speech. The Romanian authorities informed him that they were putting an end to this practice, and not just for this one time. This is to be a long-term decision according to which they also abandoned their right to speak on such occasions. They no longer intend to have the Romanian ambassador address the Hungarian nation over Hungarian radio and television.

Another channel of communication has thus been shut down. This is happening precisely in the area where communications have become increasingly restricted and where actually opportunities for deeper mutual understanding should be, and should have been, further expanded and improved.

In and of itself, this case is strange and peculiar, but as we know, there have been strange and peculiar books as well.... However, this case is accompanied by other phenomena that are perhaps even more alarming. There are more extreme and dramatic phenomena of a longer term that are more painful. We have information indicating that the responsible Romanian authorities have received orders to implement the so-called territorial administration program. This means that a drastic elimination or merger of communities declared to be small settlements is to be carried out, let us say, by physical means. This program will presumably affect many hundreds or thousands of Romanian villages as well, and we also feel sorrow for them. However, we should not conceal the fact that we feel at least as much sorrow over the fate of the many thousands of Hungarian, Saxon, Swabian, Serbian, Bulgarian, Turkish, Tartar, Slovak, Ruthenian, and Ukrainian villages, as well as mixed villages that are now threatened by bulldozers and excavators. The material, ethnographic, and architectural relics of national minorities will thus disappear, as will ancient graveyards and churches. We present this image of destruction and its intellectual content carefully, I would even say with restraint, because we do not want to excite tempers in this situation. Words such as civilization, culture, understanding, tolerance, fraternity, preservation, or civilized and cultivated relations between states and between various ethnic groups flow from our pen merely as keywords.

By now it is practically common knowledge that this part of Europe in which we live was filled with tensions in the past; it is perhaps also common knowledge that, to cover up their crimes and bankruptcy and divert attention from social misery and unsolved problems, the older ruling regimes deliberately and artificially stirred up these tensions.

However, at the moment of victory over fascism, we rightfully believed and hoped that the disastrous times were gone for ever, because the new social order that emerged in our countries seemed to guarantee the elimination of contradictions, prejudices, and bad traditions. For a long time we believed and hoped that a rational and fraternal coordination of common and identical, as well as differing interests, would prevail. National tensions and tensions involving national minorities only weaken each country's internal balance and the strength and prestige of the socialist community as well of socialist ideals. It is, therefore, in our common interests, as well in each socialist country's individual interests, to eliminate and remove such tensions in socialist democracy.

A single negative example cannot place the general validity of an obvious truth in doubt, and, fortunately, we also have positive examples. However, it is true that in many cases these positive examples were the result of a review of previous bad and incorrect practices. In those cases where there was enough strength, courage, and principled clear-sightedness, the earlier mistakes were discarded. Hungary itself has done much to improve and perfect its national minority policy, for example, by providing national minorities with education in their mother tongue, promoting their culture, improving their institutional support structure, or by providing other spiritual, psychological, and material means for strengthening their identity. This process was brought about by the spirit of reform in Hungarian socialism, but it was also affected by numerous other positive international examples: everywhere around us in the civilized areas of our continent, the guaranteed rights of national minorities are one of the main yardsticks of democracy, and represent a necessary criterion for human dignity and for the honesty of men. It is no longer a mere rhetorical matter that civilization means democracy, equality, and tolerance. Whoever is disturbed by people who are different or by such peoples' efforts to preserve their character and dignity, cannot create democracy for himself. There is no separate democracy for those who become irritated and do not respect others.

The rights and opportunities of the Hungarian national minority in the CSSR have been undergoing a welcome increase recently. The sphere of authority of the Association of Hungarian Working People in the CSSR has increased, and its social prestige has grown and become an increasingly important forum for intellectual and general independent cultural activity of the Hungarian national minority in the CSSR. We have often informed our readers about noteworthy Hungarian literary or theatrical events there. We know that there has been an increase in the number of bilingual written signs, that the intellectual exchanges between the two countries and between Hungary and the Hungarian national minority living in the CSSR are practically free of obstacles, and that, although the majority of Hungarians in the CSSR live in areas where they can receive Hungary's radio and television programs, separate Hungarian-language radio and television programs are prepared in Slovakia. Considerable agreements have also been reached with respect to the Carpathian Ukraine to increase the intellectual opportunities of the Hungarian minority in this area. The latest example for this is the establishment of an institute of Hungarian Studies in Ungvar. Nobody has any problems with this, and no one is bothered if the Hungarian national minority living there says Ungvar for Ungvar and Munkacs for Munkacs. It makes no differences whether these names are used in conversation or in the press, radio, and television. Let us add here that our relations with Yugoslavia in this respect are quite unclouded. This is not just because the principal political and intellectual conditions of the national minority status of Hungarians living there emerged in the spirit of openness, freedom, freedom of speech, and democratic guarantees, but also because, for example, Belgrade considers the Jozsef Attila Prize that was given to Nandor Gion, one of the important Hungarian national minority writers in Yugoslavia, and received in Budapest, to be recognition of the conditions of the Hungarian minority living in Vojvodina. The Hungarian gesture of conferring a prize for promoting the Hungarian national culture to a Hungarian writer living in Vojvodina is regarded as praise by the Yugoslav leadership. I could also speak here gladly and without reservation about the fruitful cooperation we have developed in national minority issues with neighboring Austria, which has a different social order.

No doubt, it means a lot to an objective outsider that we fortunately have no problems concerning Hungarians living beyond our borders with any of our neighbors, except Romania. Objective outside observers have often concluded that there is no trace of chauvinism on the Hungarian side. On the contrary, we have always exercised restraint—sometimes even exaggerated—even when we came across phenomena that were hard to look at or hear and that hurt our feelings. We were sometimes even criticized by Hungarian public opinion for refusing to be concerned. This is true. We cannot take up every challenge, and we are not willing to engage in all polemics, especially since as a result of provocations, passions could also well up in Hungary, and it would be a great shame to let them free. It is better to criticize us for our restraint than to embark on the road of passions that leads who knows where.

We continue to believe and hope that there is a democratic and socialist solution to all of these problems, or more precisely, that there is no other solution but democracy and socialism.

However, this in no way means that we close our eyes to attempts of forceful assimilation.

One of the major issues and topics of the dynamically developing Helsinki process is the fair and humane treatment of the national minority issue in ways worthy of human beings. Examination of national minority rights is one of the major issues of the well known third basket. It is understandable that Hungarian diplomacy also takes an active part in this all-European activity and adheres to European norms: we are equal, and must be equal whether we are talking about Basques in Spain or France, Flemish and Walloons in Belgium, or Hungarians, Saxons, and Swabians in Transylvania. Nobody questions that. However, it seems as if Bucharest has denied the very existence of these ethnic minorities in Romania: they speak about Romanians of Hungarian or German origin.

Hungary declares its principled position plainly and openly in Vienna and elsewhere. Hungary honestly claims that the national minority issue is not an exclusively internal affair: It cannot be an exclusively internal affair of any country because the tensions arising from the violation of national minority rights affect entire regions and all of Europe. Hungary recognizes and accepts that it must feel responsible for the fate of Hungarian nationals living outside its borders.

Our intentions are honest and open concerning Romania. We are indeed striving to improve relations and we believe that both sides have a vital interest in this. We already thought that we were on the right track when recently we outlined our joint practical tasks with our Romanian neighbors in 21 points. An interparty conference provided the opportunity for this and we hoped that there would be at least mutual efforts on both sides to achieve progress. However, practice has shown our expectations to be wrong. However, we have not yet given up hope. We will make our voice loud and clear when speaking about things that we consider unjust. However, we can clarify the situation only through dialogue. However, it seems as though the possibilities for a dialogue are receding or even vanishing these days. We are waiting for promising signs to emerge, at long last, from the Romanian side that will avoid this.

Front Discussion on Romanians in Hungary

LD160507 Budapest MTI in English 1822 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI)—The National Secretariat of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front organized a discussion Friday for the personalities of the Hungarian churches, on the situation of Romanian citizens who intend to settle in Hungary.

Deputy Minister of the Interior Zoltan Gal, president of the Inter-ministerial Committee, said in his report that the current situation came about contrary to our intentions and will. We judge the cases of the Romanian citizens requesting settlement permits in our country on the basis of the principles of human rights and humanitarism. We invariably profess that it is the elementary right of all peoples, including the Hungarians, to safeguard their nationality, mother language and culture in their homeland. People deprived of practicing these rights—lacking other opportunities—naturally turn to the mother nation for protection. This is why the Hungarian state and society provides assistance to those intending to settle here.

The representatives of the churches said that the churches assist those in need of the view that—acknowledging their difficulties—leaving the homeland cannot be the solution either for groups of people, or individuals. They call the attention of believers to the importance of strengthening rapproachement between the peoples and nations, and understanding. Pastoral care is not a privilege of priests, it is important for everyone to handle the affairs of persons in a difficult situation with patience. They also voiced their decision that the churches will continue to assist in cooperation with the state offices and social organizations.

Grosz Meets CEMA Industry Delegates

LD151213 Budapest MTI in English 0905 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met the heads of the delegations to the 50th Jubilary Session of the Standing Committee on Light Industrial Cooperation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Budapest's Parliament Friday.

The cordial discussion was attended by Ferenc Horvath, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Industry.

Marjai Returns From Talks in Moscow

LD151210 Budapest MTI in English 0907 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI)—On Friday Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Moscow where he held talks with Deputy Prime Minister Aleksey Antonov, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation Committee.

Technical Development Delegation in PRC

AU151153 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Apr 88 p 8

[Text] A Hungarian delegation, led by Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the National Technical Development Committee, arrived in China on 4 April 1988.

Deputy Foreign Minister Visits Denmark

LD160517 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Copenhagen, April 15 (MTI)—Laszlo Kovacs, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, paid a visit to Denmark from April 13 to 15 at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry. Laszlo Kovacs met Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen and State Secretary Otto Moller, and held talks with Thomas Rechnagel, political director of the Danish Foreign Ministry.

The parties exchanged views on the expansion of Hungarian-Danish relations, the prospects of talks between the Hungarian People's Republic and the European communities, and the most important issues of the international situation, with regard to arms limitation and cooperation in Europe.

Lazar Receives Norwegian Labor Delegation

LD151016 Budapest MTI in English 0832 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI)—On Friday Gyorgy Lazar, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met the delegation of the Norwegian Labour Party, in Hungary since Wednesday under Vice-President Einar Forde on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere and was attended by Thorbjorn Jagland, general secretary of the Norwegian Labour Party, Lars Fure, secretary of the Party's parliamentary group, and Attila Gesce, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee. The discussions covered the situation of the two countries and the work and major tasks of the two parties. It was stated during the talks that the favourably progressing cooperation of the HSWP and the Norwegian Labour Party serves well the many-sided development of the two countries' relations and the intensification of mutual confidence.

Industry Minister Visits Pakistan

LD152128 Budapest MTI in English 2014 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI)—Minister of Industry Frigyes Berecz headed a delegation to Pakistan from April 10 to 14. He held talks with his host, Minister of Industries Chandhury Shujat Hussain, and with leaders of five other branch ministries on economic cooperation between the two countries.

In Islamabad, Frigyes Berecz met President of the republic Mohammad Ziaul Haq, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, and Ishaq Khan, chairman of the Senate.

On returning to Budapest on Friday, Frigyes Berecz gave a statement to MTI'S staff member. He said that the value of goods turnover between Hungary and Pakistan is an annual 50-55 million dollars, with a Hungarian surplus. The aim of his visit was for the leaders of Hungarian industry to explore the possibilities, and its would appear the visit was successful. Deliveries could be expanded mainly in areas where products are already familiar. Pharmaceutical products, various medical instruments, railway vehicle main components, and machine tools have been mainly included in Hungarian exports in the past, while imports from Pakistan mainly consisted of textile industry products and raw leather. The Hungarian side successfully participated in the building of the largest steel works in Pakistan.

In the opinion of the minister of industry, opportunities in the future will be offered for the delivery of complete energetical systems, however, the exports of individual power plant installations can also be successful initially, alongside the related complete services and the offering of other technical services. There are also opportunities for the inclusion of Hungarian experts into the Pakistani water research programmes.

"The Pakistani side showed lively interest towards the results of Hungarian agriculture and food industry, and expressed its readiness to purchase installations of this kind, and even know-how. From now on, both sides will strive for cooperation in railway vehicle production, and discussions also included joint sales on third markets.

"The industrial delegation visited the local Suzuki factory. As is known, a possible similar Hungarian-Japanese venture is on the agenda. We proposed to jointly examine, if assembling is set up in Hungary, what cooperation could be established between our companies," said Minister of Industry Frigyes Berecz.

PDRY Foreign Ministry Official Ends Visit

LD152231 Budapest MTI in English 1941 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI)—Said Mohsin, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and member of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, visited Hungary April 13 to 15 on the invitation of Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy.

The deputy foreign minister of South Yemen met Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, and held talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy. At talks the sides voiced their satisfaction that Hungarian-South Yemen relations are developing in accordance with the interests and opportunities of both sides. They reviewed the conceptions related to expanding cooperation. The sides dealt with timely international issues, mainly the situation that has come about in the Middle East region and the Persian Gulf. They stated that the signing of the agreements on Afghanistan provides an opportunity for the soonest possible elimination of the other regional hotbeds of tension. They took a stand for the peaceful, comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis, and stressed that an international peace conference should be held as soon as possible under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of all concerned sides, including the PLO. They condemned the Israeli violence against the unarmed movement of the Palestinian people carried out on the occupied areas.

Gabor Nagy and Said Mohsin signed the cultural and scientific cooperation work plan between the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for the years 1988-1990.

Radio Cites Party Paper on Expulsions

LD170904 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Text] The central daily of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party NEPSZABADSAG, carries a commentary today providing the background to the expulsion of four intellectuals from the party: politologist Mihaly Bihari, journalist and MP Zoltan Kiraly, radical reform economist Laszlo Lengyel, and Zoltan Biro, an organizer of the Hungarian Democratic Forum. NEPSZABADSAG stresses that even a party committed to renewal could not tolerate that under the pretext of freedom of opinion and association, some of its members would attend a forum that expressed views against the party and the state, and would not raise their voice against it, even more, they would approve antisocialist attitudes there. This behavior is harmful to the party, the reform process, and the national unity, writes NEPSZABADSAG.

KISZ Organization Calls for Radical Reform

LD161247 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Text] Jozef Orosz reports from the headquarters of the KISZ Central Committee:

The system of institutions that has developed in the practice of socialism in Hungary is in need of radical and comprehensive reforms; an increasing number of social strata are questioning the institutions exercising power and their methods. This is the first sentence in the position approved this morning by the Universities and Higher Educational Institutes Council of the Youth Union. There is a debate about what kind of socialism we should build and a debate about the draft standpoints of the national party conference.

According to the document, the essence of reforming the system of institutions is to expand openness and establish social planning and practice based on the clash of interests in public.

Taking this theme further, the position argues that the appearance of pluralism and the unconditional right of assemmbly are desirable. In tandem with the possibility of representing minority opinions, social and political organizations other than the party should gain strength. The electoral system is in need of modernization. Every social organization should have the right to nominate candidates. The organized functioning of parliamentary factions must be made possible.

The document has the following to say about the economy: The guarantees for economic reform must be found inside the economy. The position of the Universities and Higher Education Institutes Council entitled "Our Future Is Still at Stake" will be discussed by the KISZ Central Committee session in 2 weeks and that is when it will take the final shape, which the league will then present at the national party conference.

Grosz Interviewed on Party Conference

LD151020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Good evening. In preparation for the MSZMP national conference to be held in May, basic organization members' assemblies are taking place nationwide. The chairman of the Council of Ministers was present today at such a meeting in the cutting plant of the Diosgyoer machine factory. After the exchange of views, which lasted several hours, our colleague Katalin Rangos asked Karoly Grosz about his impressions:

[Begin recording] [Rangos] Since representatives of the press did not take part in this members' assembly, I am not able to ask you a more specific question than to ask how it went.

[Grosz] Well, first of all, I am responsible for the fact that they did not take part in the members' assembly. Because this is a small basic organization of 32 members—there were 30 of them with me—if your dear colleagues—a further 30 people—had also come in, then I would have been continuously confused over whom I was addressing: the party members or the representatives of the press. So, do not blame the secretary of the basic organization for this; blame me. It was a very good members' assembly; open and frank. Of the 30 party members present, 8 spoke, and they harshly criticized the draft stand. [Rangos] What was their main criticism?

[Grosz] Well, mainly they said—if I have to summarize—that it devotes greater attention to the analysis of the situation than to the formulation of the resurgence.

[Rangos] Did they expect more concrete things?

[Grosz] More concrete things about what is to be done. They felt that the delineation of the Hungarian reality is fairly accurate; it is in harmony with their own experiences. On the other hand, with regard to what is to be done, they do not sense clearly what the party leadership expects of them. That was perhaps the most severe opinion.

[Rangos] Were you able to say anything in response to that?

[Grosz] Yes, I expressed my own opinion. On the one hand, that they are right; I said that on the other hand, I told them what I understand by the sentences which are formulated there. In fact, the second criticism was connected with this: that the draft stand is a little dry, and that the thematic sentences relating to what is to be done probably contain a lot of interesting content, but they simply do not understand them. For example, the issues connected with social policy, or production, or more flexible economic management, or the reform. Now then, of course, I was in an advantageous situation; I was able to say what lies behind those sentences. But they could not have understood it; they could not have known. Therefore, it is quite true that the material has to be formulated in such a way that the person at a workbench can understand what the leadership wants, in what direction it is going, what its conception consists of, what it sees as its own task, and what it requires from people. That was the second thing which emerged very clearly in the debate.

The third thing surprised me a little bit. There was a great deal of criticism levelled at ideological work. They said that they feel it does not answer questions which it sets out to answer, partly in respect to what they learned earlier, and partly in respect to today's problems, and that it is not completely in harmony with what has happened before. Well, I do not necessarily consider it a mistake that it is not in harmony with what has happened before; rather I consider it a mistake that, indeed, our opinion connected with the new questions is not sufficiently clear, not sufficiently clarified, it does not sufficiently explain how and in what way we conceive things in theory, for example the sphere of issues connected with the principles of ownership.

[Rangos] Did you get any concrete questions connected with the reform of the system of political institutions? Because people hear about this day after day, and I am afraid that there was very little they could learn which was concrete, apart from one or two ministries going on diets.

[Grosz] Well, look here, there were no questions whatever in connection with this. These people here work hard, day after day; they were not so interested in this effort of ours, our path-seeking, connected with the system of political institutions, as I had in fact thought.

[Rangos] Actually, this program is watched by a lot of people, so let me take this opportunity to pose a question in this connection, too.

[Grosz] Well, the question of what operations are on the agenda?

[Rangos] Yes, could we learn something more concrete about it, what is in progress right now?

[Grosz] The debates at the various consultations have taken shape primarily around the question of the assertion of the party's leading role; that is, how the roles should be divided between the government's work and the leadership of the party, what should be the relationship between the government and parliament, how should trade union activities develop. I believe that these questions must be answered after these debates.

[Rangos] Can we talk of strong differences of view?

[Grosz] Well, look. Wherever I work...[Grosz changes thought] In the work collectives, these workshops which deal with these questions, there is no significant difference of opinion there. In my view, this question has been cleansed [letisztult] within the leadership. This can already be seen and detected from the preparatory debates on the matter. The leadership has recognized that it is no longer possible to continue to lead as before, to assert party leadership in the previous style. The formulation of a new practice must begin, and an important stage for this will be the party conference.

But in my view this will not end with any kind of a party resolution. The party conference will obviously make an important intellectual contribution to the search for this road, but this will go on until the congress—in 1990—but in my view it will go on even beyond that.

In my view this future framework for a system of political institutions will perpetually be in motion, adjusting to the realities of life; it will adapt better. So, I do not consider this work as either completed or work that can be completed. Rather, I regard it as something that has been started and will go on for a long time to come.

[Rangos] A question relating to your program today. In connection with these membership meetings, an expression which has often returned is "expectation." Does not the burden of this expectation weigh you down?

[Grosz] Well, it is natural that every leadership is weighed down. This came up here today, too, in a very interesting manner. It came up when one contributor said that they are very much looking forward to the party conference to see what decisions it will bring. Another speaker said that they sensed there were unjustifiably high expectations regarding the party conference and that it was our task to dampen these expectations, for a resolution could not resolve problems which had accumulated in the Hungarian reality over several years. So, there are very constructive expectations, and there are also expectations which really are full of illusions. This is not the most ideal condition for reaching decisions, but the leadership must accept this; it can do nothing about it. It can only handle it by simply putting up with it and trying in the meantime to reach the most optimal decision possible.

[Rangos] By the way, how do you assess the social tension which we hear and read so much about these days?

[Grosz] Look, there really is an objective basis for social tension. The economy is in a difficult situation. The leadership is aware of this, even if one or two journals write that the prime minister does not know how serious the situation is, because he declared that the mood was worse than the objective situation. Despite this, the leadership is aware that there are serious problems and worries in the economy. We are struggling with them daily. Naturally this also has social repercussions. This does not worry only the leadership, it worries every responsibly thinking individual: are we going to find a solution; will we find a good solution? Or, as some say, what is the guarantee that we will not make another serious mistake? So, we do come across this problem; we live with it and struggle with it every day.

[Rangos] Do you have any tactics regarding this?

[Grosz] Tactics? We have absolutely no tactics whatever. We have a resolution that merits a good program; we will try to mobilize the party membership and the entire country—everybody who wants to help—to support it. This is not a tactic, this is a clear resolution and intention, an effort. [end recording]

Havasi Addresses MSZMP Committee Session

LD160850 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] In preparation for May's party conference, an expanded party committee session was held today in the capital's 17th district, where opinions regarding the draft standpoint were summed up. The expanded session was attended and addressed by Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee:

[Begin Havasi recording] Budapest's role, Budapest's opinion, its assessment of the situation, is very important. What is being considered is whether this document is suitable as a basis for designating correct directions, correct tasks; whether in its concept it is sufficiently profound and complete; how specific this material is. Some say it is like this, others say it is like that. Is this material [word indistinct] and does it not deal with too many topics at the same time? Is it not trying to achieve too much, is it reducing the examinations to those topics among the problems which are present in almost all areas of social life which are the most important from the perspective of progress as a whole? How should the relationship between the party and the economy develop?

Is there a need, and why is there a need to deal with property relations within the economy? It is impossible to make progress with the reforms solely in the economic domain if the entirety of the life of society is not brought into harmony with this, for the system of institutions exists not for its own sake but for questions such as this, so that it can have the human being, human freedom, human dignity in its service, and be able to unfold all the conditions that are needed in socialism to raise and improve the culture of social coexistence. [end recording]

Hungarian Functionary on MSZMP Conference

AU171601 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] Vienna—Contrary to various rumors, 76-year old Janos Kadar will probably remain MSZMP general secretary until the 1990 party congress. For the first time, there was a semiofficial reaction to speculations before a decisive session. The "half denial" of a leading functionary: He "does not believe" that there will be "major personal changes" at the national party conference on 20 May.

However, "organizational and personal steps toward the improvement of working conditions," that is to say, replacements at lower levels, are planned. In addition, the principle of rotation is to be adopted by the intermediate party conference.

The first meeting of this kind since 1957 will be dedicated above all to two provisional arrangements: First, the evaluation of 1985 is planned to be corrected in view of the country's severe economic crisis; "at that time we proceeded on the wrong assumption that there will be a permanent improvement." Secondly, the MSZMP will adopt an action program until the 1990 party congress. The reform of the party structure aims at the MSZMP's withdrawal from the administration of the state. "Internal democracy" is planned to be extended but held under control. The reason for the expulsion of four party members last week was that the people concerned "had maintained different opinions" and hurt "party discipline." Each party member may express his opinion, "but not outward"!

45th Anniversary of Warsaw Ghetto Uprising

Assembly Commemorates Event

LD171918 Hamburg DPA in German
1757 GMT 17 Apr 88

[Excerpt] Warsaw (DPA)—In Warsaw today thousands of Poles remembered the Polish Jews killed by the Nazis. Following the call of an unofficial citizens' committee at least 5,000 people assembled this afternoon in front of the memorial to the heroes of the 1943 uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto on the former site of the Ghetto. A priest pronounced the Lords Prayer and a rabbi offered the Jewish prayer for the dead, the kaddish. Afterward the crowd marched with some banners, unhindered by the police, to the new memorial on the former "place of transfer" from where the Germans sent 300,000 people from the Warsaw Ghetto to the death camps.

At the memorial a message from the chairman of the banned Solidarity Trade Union, Lech Walesa, was read out. In this he gave an assurance that the deaths of Warsaw's Jews was an obligation to resist ideologies based on hatred and misanthropy. The head of Warsaw's Solidarity organization, Zbigniew Bujak said that the Jews had been an organizational part of the Polish population and were missed today. He could not avoid the impression that the rest of the population had watched indifferently as the holocaust took place before their eyes. [passage omitted]

Rakowski Meets With Guests

LD172026 Warsaw PAP in English
1948 GMT 17 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 17—Deputy Sejm (Parliament) Speaker Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski today met with a group of foreign participants of the observances of the 45th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising.

The meeting was attended by, among others, Kalman Soltanik, vice president of the World Jewish Congress, Stefan Grajek, president of the World Federation of Jewish Former Combatants, partisans and inmates of Concentration Camps, Simcha Dinitz, president of the World Zionist Organization, as well as Yitzhaq Navon, Abraham Sharir and Chaja Grosman.

VOA, BBC 'Inflaming' May Day Atmosphere

LD152223 Warsaw PAP in English
1957 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 15—Some Western correspondents and Polish language radio stations specializing in inflaming the atmosphere in Poland have already started implementing their programmatic activities associated with this year's May Day celebrations.

These Western mass media have on numerous occasions lamented the lack of the effectiveness of the operations of former "Solidarnosc," in the name of which a small group or small groups of usurpers claim the right to represent the opinions of the working people and, of course, of the whole country.

The Western mass media also on many occasions did not conceal their disenchantment because of the falling effectiveness of the activities of the illegal opposition. Nonetheless, a paper or telephone call initialled by one or a few names is enough to inform the world and Poland that "the independent, self-governing trade union 'Solidarnosc' has called on the working people of Poland to organize demonstrations against price hikes on May Day."

This is a quotation from a program aired by the Voice of America on April 11. Radio Free Europe relays such information in an even sharper form. Also the BBC, though somewhat more calmly, keeps up with pace of the competition in games of this sort.

On the sideline of these activities it is worthwhile recalling that when "Solidarnosc" was still a real movement, the then leaders called upon its members not to take part in May Day manifestations. At that time they proclaimed that going out fishing was more right. This was at a time when shop shelves were nearly empty and the life of the country paralyzed.

Nowadays the situation on the market is incomparably better. An understanding is gaining ground that focusing efforts around a peaceful implementation of the reform and democratization of social life is the optimal way out. But exactly this growing social awareness is the reason for heightened anxieties among politickers. The more so that their hitherto appeals caused no reverberations.

Preelection Meetings Set for 2-17 May

LD151245 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1200 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Preelection meetings will be held 2-17 May throughout the country, at which those people proposed as candidates for councillors [on people's Councils] will be presented to the electors. Today's meeting of the National Electoral Council discussed the draft models of submitting electoral lists for registration and a draft of the protocol of a civic preelection meeting. A report was also presented on sending resolutions and other documents to electoral councils.

State Electoral Commission Holds Meeting

LD161623 Warsaw PAP in English
1512 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 16—During the inaugural meeting of the State Electoral Commission (PKW) which was held here today, Deputy President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski handed over nominations to the members of the commission.

While pointing to the tasks of the social body, the commission's chairman, Adam Zielinski stressed that PKW's main task would consist in supervising that the electoral law and the regulations based on it be strictly observed.

The commission's other duty will be to ascertain and to announce the joint returns of the elections to People's Councils all over Poland and to present to the Council of State a report along with the electoral documentation.

A report on the hitherto electoral works was put forth by the head of the Chancellery of the Council of State, Jerzy Breitkopf who stressed that all the implementing regulations to the electoral law had already been issued. The number of councillors and the number of electoral districts have also been fixed. 6,877 councillors to Voivodship People's Councils will be elected in ballots carried out in 1,997 districts. As to the elections to the People's Council of Lower Level they will be held in 29,415 districts with 101,969 councillors to be named. Works are under way to set up voivodship and lower level electoral commissions. The works must be completed by April 20.

Breitkopf stressed that the works among the electorate proceed correctly and unobstructed. The activities have been accompanied by an appropriate political climate and the atmosphere of mobilization among activists of People's Councils, social, political and self-management organizations as well as among state administration staffers. This year's electoral campaign runs alongside routine duties of People's Councils. During their sessions, People's Councils, among other things, review the attainments of the current term and assess the realization of the electoral programmes.

In his statement for PAP, the chairman of the PKW, Adam Zielinski said I.A.: "The amended electoral law assumes a conscious act of choice: To strike off the list candidates one does not vote for and to leave on the list those whom he wants to be elected. This principle is different from the one which was binding before. Therefore, we shall have to devote a lot of time to make people aware that it is just the way in which the electoral principles were changed."

PZPR's Czyrek Calls for 'Open Dialogue'

LD151046 Warsaw PAP in English
0002 GMT 15 Apr 88

[By PAP Correspondent Leszek Mazan]

[Text] Prague, April 14—PUWP CC Political Bureau member, CC secretary Jozef Czyrek, who heads the Polish delegation to the meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties and progressive forces held here with a view to discussing the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW periodical, addressed the gathering today. While not denying the accomplishments of the periodical, Czyrek critically assessed its fulfilment of the role of a forum for progressive forces from the entire world to present their standpoints.

In searching for all that unites, that strengthens internationalist ties, one should secure a multilateral, unconstrained and free exchange of thoughts, views, experience and information by communist and workers parties in their struggle for peace, progress, democracy and socialism, Czyrek said.

The community of goals and at the same time respect for the right to hold one's own views about the roads leading to these goals can only enrich the theory and experience of the movement of all progressive forces, win over new allies in the struggle for peace, Czyrek continued.

Speaking about the need for open dialogue and integration of peace efforts, indispensable in the new international reality, the chairman of the PUWP delegation recalled Wojciech Jaruzelski's words: "One should view the modern world, the spread of progress, as a broad river with numerous tributaries because the diversity of progressive and revolutionary forces is immense. The new reality calls for new thinking, a constructive approach to restructuring, the success of which determines the strength and future of socialism."

Further on Czyrel Remarks Conference

LD160207 Warsaw PAP in English
2230 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Prague, April 14—When summing up the Prague meeting, which ended today, Jozef Czyrek, who chaired today's closing session, stressed that the meeting had proved that many changes needed to be introduced in to the operation of WORLD MARXIST REVIEW to reflect the new requirements and realities of contemporary times and the new political thinking.

The monthly should become a rostrum of creative Marxism and Leninism—Czyrek observed—should explain most current theoretical and practical issues, express a wide spectrum of ideas, views and experience of the communist, worker, national and liberation, revolutionary and democratic movements of the world.

The periodical should be open to exchange of views with Social Democratic, ecological and pacifist forces as well as with other leftist and democratic organizations, Czyrek said.

Private Attempts To Promote Satellite TV

AU141012 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish
9-10 Apr 88 p 4

[Andrzej Ibis Wroblewski article: "Satellite Television Without Dollars"]

[Text] Several satellites continue to hang over our country and each one sends different signals. Getting these signals via our television sets depends only on our bank accounts or the contents of our stockings in which we keep real money. He who has $1,500 or $1,200 plus Z500,000 is able to install the necessary aerial and other equipment and watch over 20 satellite television programs. The necessary permits are granted in most cases.

This means that satellite television has divided our nation into those who have the "greenuns" and those who have not.

In various parts of the country—be it in Poznan or in Gdansk—maniacs continue to crop up who want to break through that magic monetary barrier. They do this mostly by pooling the resources of several neighbors and buying the necessary receiving equipment, but the trouble is that he who is in charge of this equipment dictates which programs participating neighbors may see. In addition, the State Radio Inspectorate refuses to grant permits for the collective reception of satellite television because of the lack of the necessary legal regulations.

In this way initial enthusiasm quickly disappears for the lack of concrete results, and bitter disappointment takes over.

Why is satellite television such a magnet for the average Pole?

First, there is the growing need for an opening to the world. For natural reasons Polish Television is only a small peepshow of the world, but satellite television offers us a window view of it. The need to participate in world events in the times of ever faster flow of information is becoming paramount. Second, people are becoming more and more convinced that knowledge of foreign languages is a condition for participating in these events. It is true that this is illusion rather than reality, but people need encouragement and even compulsion and imagine that satellite television will provide such compulsion and will induce them to learn English, French, or German to at last understand what they watch. Or at least they will send their children to foreign language courses in line with the saying that "I was stupid not to learn, but you should not repeat my error." Third, common curiosity is also a reason: Since five satellites hang over the country and since nothing is done to make it possible for us to receive their programs, then there must be something forbidden in them. And forbidden fruit tastes best.

I am writing about these issues on the strength of my observations of a group of restless and enterprising people—the activists of the Ursynow-Natolin Sociocultural Society—who have decided to find a way of bringing satellite television to the inhabitants of these places for no more than zlotys. Asserting that it is abnormal to discriminate against those who have no dollars, they have worked out a scheme for collective reception of four satellite television programs. They reasoned that citizens would not become rich enough in the next 10-15 years to individually partake of satellite television on a relatively large scale. It is true that the equipment for collective television reception transmits only four programs, but viewers can choose from them and, which is most important, can pay for them in zlotys. Although this is television for the poor, the thing is that it is there at all.

There are two difficulties. The first is the need to find or to set up a company that would invest the funds with which to buy the necessary equipment, and the second is the lack of the legal regulations on which the entire project could be based.

The first difficulty could be overcome because there is no lack of enterprising people and because initial estimates show that the invested funds would quickly amortize (the estimated monthly subscription fee would be Z500). Collecting these fees would create some difficulties because linking satellite programs to collective aerials would enable every viewer in the building to watch them, regardless of whether he would pay the fee or not. However, the best thing to do would be to include these fees in apartment rent payments, especially since it is certain that most people accept this solution.

But why this certainty?

When the PASMO weekly published by the Ursynow-Natolin Sociocultural Society announced that a satellite television experiment would be carried out and that it would be desirable to know the reaction of the community, the place became a beehive of activity. People never suspected of any inclination to do anything began to organize committees for organizing aerials, to canvass people in all buildings, and draw up lists of data. PASMO was supplied with about 200 such lists of data about people's reaction. It was significant that only about 10 percent of people were not willing to subscribe to satellite television, most of them for good reasons: the lack of a television set, the preference to listen to radio because of old age, and the inability to pay subscription. But in many apartment blocks all occupants wanted to have satellite television. "At last a breeze from the big, wide world and at last we will see what people in other countries can watch," people said. "Perhaps I will be able at last to improve my German," a young man who planned to visit his relatives in the FRG said.

When at the beginning of March the Ursynow-Natolin society risked screening the first program in an improvised studio in the club called the "Gallery of Action," the place was chock full of people. Edyta Wojtczak was in charge. I supply no details because all the mass media reported extensively on this event, but one thing is certain: Such local programs are necessary, because they may even help integrate the community, which is dispersed and has no traditions, no serious cultural needs, and no consolidated local habits. Television is the only link with the world for these people and is a substitute for all other forms of communual life. That is why such a channel of information may help stimulate higher needs and accelerate integration, which may otherwise take years.

Technical trials can be regarded as completed, but not legal arrangements. The State Radio Inspectorate is showing much tolerance and sympathy, but this may come to an end. That is why the experiment must not rely on this tolerance and sympathy for all times to come. People are ready to implement the plans of the Ursynow-Natolin society, which has promised to bring to people satellite television for zlotys. Urban enterprises are mostly responsible for this abroad. In Poland the housing cooperatives are ready to do this in common with the enterprises supplying equipment. The fear that this will necessitate payments in convertible currency for satellite television programs is groundless, because the owners of the satellites demand no fees for receiving their programs. Fees have to be paid when such programs are recorded, translated, and beamed by cable.

But this is out of the question in our country as yet. That is why as long as there are people who are still willing to do something for others for nothing at all, it is worth taking a chance. The experiment in question is to last till 15 May, after which the State Radio Inspectorate will put seals on equipment, and what happens then? Will yet another opportunity go to the devil?

It is urgently necessary to issue legal regulations about receiving satellite television. Burying one's head in the sand and pretending there is no problem will bring us nothing. Not so long ago this ostrich policy continued to be applied vis-a-vis video recorders with the result that many millions of dollars have leaked out abroad and hundreds of thousands of video recorders are in illegal operation outside anyone's control in our country. The time is close at hand when satellite television equipment will also be used outside of any control. I myself have already seen an aerial as big as a small picture. Miniaturization is developing at an incredible speed, and the Pole knows how to cope....

USSR's Akhromeyev Concludes Visit

LD152013 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] The visit of the chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces has ended.

Today, Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev was at the 1st Praga Mechanized Regiment. He took part in a demonstration of friendship and brotherhood of arms by Polish and Soviet soldiers. He familiarized himself with the history, traditions, and present day of the oldest unit of our armed forces. Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev gave an interview which we will broadcast in the Sunday International Magazine of the Television News.

Messner Receives Bulgarian Minister

LD160229 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner has received the minister of foreign economic relations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Andrey Lukanov. Minister of Foreign Economic Cooperation Wladyslaw Gwaizda took part in a discussion devoted to problems of bilateral cooperation and mutual relations.

Finnish Social Democratic Party Members Visit

LD172151 Warsaw PAP in English 2134 GMT 17 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 17—A delegation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, headed by its Secretary General Ulpu Iivari, arrived in Poland today at the invitation from the PUWP CC.

During their three-day visit, members of the delegation will hold talks with representatives of the PUWP CC, of the Polish parliament and Foreign Affairs Ministry. The delegation will also tour the Gdansk voivodship.

Messner Receives Afghan Vice Premier

LD161949 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 16—Polish-Afghan economic talks headed by vice-premiers, chairmen of the central planning bodies from the two countries Zdislaw Sadowski and Mahbubullah Koshani have come to end.

Vice-Premier Koshani was received by Premier Zbigniew Messner and held talks with ministers of foreign economic relations—Wladyslaw Gwiazda, protection of environment and natural resources—Waldemar Michna, domestic market—Jersy Jozwiak and with the president of the Central Union of Handicraft, Zbigniew Rudnicki.

During the visit, the sides discussed socio-political situation in Afghanistan and the problems it entails such as determinants of economic development. While assessing bilateral economic relations, the sides said that there exist possibilities and needs to increase trade turnover and to further invigorate and expand economic cooperation between Poland and Afghanistan.

Koziol Receives World Bank Representatives

LD150950 Warsaw PAP in English 2137 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 14—Deputy Prime Minister Jozef Koziol received here today representatives of World Bank's agricultural mission C.G. Ramasubbu and E. Brook.

The sides discussed the basic conditions for the development of Poland's agriculture and the food processing industry in light of the progress in the implementation of the second stage of the economic reform.

In this context the sides exchanged views concerning priority fields, which should be taken into account while preparing the strategic programme of cooperation between the World Bank and Poland in agriculture and food economy.

During the meeting, the sides also assessed preparations for the implementation of the 1st project of the development of agricultural and food exports to be co-financed by the World Bank.

The World Bank delegation was also received by head of the PUWP CC Agricultural Department Kazimierz Grzesiak.

During the meeting, the sides discussed various aspects of the World Bank's financial participation in the acceleration of pro-export production capacities of some of the branches of the food industry.

Jaruzelski Meets Outgoing Cultural Envoy

LD152241 Warsaw PAP in English
1922 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 15—Today, PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received Stanislaw Mikulski in connection with appointing him director of the Polish Centre of Culture and information in Moscow, to be opened in the coming future.

Leaders' Public Appearances 6-12 Apr

AU171757 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 7 through 13 April reports the following public appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, Horst Neubauer, departing GDR ambassador to Poland, and Jozef Wiejacz, PPR ambassador to Italy, on 7 April. (8 Apr, p 2)

Kazimierz Barcikowksi, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the PPR State Council, received Bishop Martin Kruse, head of the Evangelical Church Council in West Berlin, on 8 April. (9-10 Apr, p 2)

Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the PPR State Council, attended an ideological and theoretical conference for cadres representing civilian and military departments of the PPR Prosecutor's Office at Serock near Warsaw. (11 Apr, p 2)

Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo and deputy chairman of the PPR State Council, attended a meeting of the presidium of the National "Grunwald" Committee held on 11 April. (12 Apr, p 2) He received Mahmut Oltan Sungurlu, Turkish minister of justice, on 12 April. (13 Apr, p 2)

Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, received Jozef Wiejacz, PPR ambassador to Italy, on 7 April, (8 Apr, p 2) and he had a meeting with Ryszard Karski, PPR ambassador to the FRG, and Zdislaw Czaszejko-Sochacki, PPR ambassador to Switzerland, on 11 April. (12 Apr, p 2)

Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo member and PPR minister of foreign affairs, attended the inaugural meeting of the Public Advisory Group for the Minister of Foreign Affairs on 6 April. (7 Apr, p 2) He received Ahmad Sakar, the new Syrian ambassador to Poland, on 8 April. (9-10 Apr, p 2) He also met with Czimedijn Sereeter [name as published], new Mongolian ambassador to Poland, on 11 April, (12 Apr, p 2) and with Glaister George Duncan, new Jamaican ambassador to Poland, on 12 April. (13 Apr, p 2)

Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, chaired a conference of first secretaries of PZPR committees in universities and polytechnics on 6 April. (7 Apr, p 2) Mieczyslaw Rakowski, PZPR Politburo member, received Horst Neubauer, GDR ambassador to Poland, and Hikmet A. Sattar Hussain [name as published], Iraqi ambassador to Poland, on 6 April. (7 Apr, p 2) He met Constantin Ailianos, Greek ambassador to Poland, on 11 April. (12 Apr, p 2)

Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and PPR minister of national defense, attended a meeting of the presidium of the "Odra-Wisla" Association on 6 April. (7 Apr, p 2)

Further on Ceausescu Visit to Australia

Receives Mining Delegation

AU151355 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1241 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Perth (AGERPRES) 15/4/1988—Now on an official visit to Western Australia, President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received Friday, April 15, a delegation of Hancock Mining Limited headed by Lang Hancock.

The Australian businessmen warmly thanked Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu for having been received expressing their feelings of high consideration for his activity for the many-sided development of cooperation between Romania and Australia and, in that framework, between Romania and Western Australia [sentence as received].

During the interview stress was laid on the fine relations between Romanian enterprises and Hancock Mining Limited in the delivery of iron ores, the exchange of Romanian industrial goods and the possibilities of further increasing them and extending them to the coal sphere. It was assessed that conditions existed for the expansion and diversification of that cooperation through the joint realization of cooperation ventures both bilaterally and in third markets, taking into account that interest shown by the Australian company in the use of the advantages offered by the Danube-Black Sea Canal in this respect. Emphasis was placed on the mutual interest in concluding long-term accords apt to confer stability and perspective on the Romanian-Australian ties.

Receives Iron Company Delegation

AU151356 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1336 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Perth (AGERPRES) 15/4/1988—Friday, April 15, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received a delegation of the Iron Ore BHP headed by Executive Director Gordon Freeman.

The delegation underscored the special interest with which President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Australia was expected as it is apt to give a still richer content to the cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored that the fine relations between Romanian enterprises and Australian companies were a telling example of the role economic relations and cooperation are called upon to play in a better knowledge and rapprochement among peoples, in the promotion of international collaboration, declaring in the context for the expansion of cooperation with Iron Ore BHP.

During the talk on the occasion questions were examined related to growing economic collaboration between Romanian enterprises and the Iron Ore BHP, its extension to other domains, technology included.

Attends Dinner in Perth

AU152017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Perth (AGERPRES) 15/4/1988—On Friday, April 15 prime minister Peter Dowding gave a dinner in honour of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu on their visit to the state of Western Australia.

Toasts were proposed at the end of the dinner which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

The toasts proposed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Peter Dowding, followed with attention and punctuated by applause, emphasized the special satisfaction at the visit paid to Australia by the Romanian head of state, its special importance for the promotion and raising to a higher level of the Romanian-Australian relations, as well as the belief that they would serve the cause of collaboration and peace throughout the world.

Richard Court, deputy leader of the opposition Liberal Party, also proposed a toast.

Visits Art Galleries

AU161609 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1420 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Text] Perth (AGERPRES) 16/4/1988—On Saturday, April 16 Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu visited the art galleries of the state of Western Australia and Fremantle Harbour.

The distinguished guests were accompanied by the deputy prime minister of Western Australia, David Parker, by other officials.

On the way to the cultural centre of Perth, where the art galleries are, the official motorcade drove in the main avenues of the capital of the state of Western Australia.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by Elisabeth Ann Churcher, director of the art galleries. After visiting that important cultural edifice of the state of Western Australia, the distinguished Romanian guests headed toward Fremantle Harbour. The vice-premier of the state of Western Australia informed them on the occasion about the industrial and harbour activity taking place there. Stress was placed on the harbour's development in the last years through the construction of new and modern loading-unloading berths.

During the visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu cordially answered the manifestations of sympathy expressed by the inhabitants of the capital of the state of Western Australia.

Meets With Governor Reid

AU161743 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1724 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Text] Perth AGERPRES 16/4/1988—On Saturday, April 16 Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu met again with the governor of the state of Western Australia, Gordon Reid, and Madame Ruth Reid.

In this framework, the governor of the state of Western Australia emphasized the special role the distinguished Romanian guests' visit to Australia would have in the promotion of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries.

Stressing that he shared the appreciations expressed related to the special importance of the Romanian-Australian summit dialogue, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored his special impressions of the visit, of the talks and meetings held.

The governor of the state of Western Australia and his wife gave an official dinner in honour of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and of Madame Elena Ceausescu. The dinner passed under the sign of mutual friendship, esteem and valuation which characterized the entire official visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu to Australia.

Concludes Visit 17 Apr

AU171750 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1528 GMT 17 Apr 88

[Text] Perth, AGERPRES, 17/04/1988—Sunday, 17 April, the official visit paid by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu to Australia, at the invitation of Governor-General Ninian Martin Stephen concluded.

At the end of the visit, the distinguished Romanian guests were most cordially greeted by the governor of the Western Australia State, and his wife, the prime minister of that state, by special representatives of the governor-general of Australia and the prime minister of the Australian Government, by other officials.

Full satisfaction was expressed at the productive results of the visit, assessed as marking a new stage in the growth of the Romanian-Australian links.

By its entire unfolding, the fruitful results reached after the talks conducted in Canberra, Brisbane and Perth, the visit evinced the feelings of durable friendship linking the Romanian and Australian peoples, the two countries' will to further strengthen the manysided collaboration to the mutual benefit, of international cooperation and understanding.

Communique on Visit

AU171352 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1208 GMT 17 Apr 88

["Communique"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Canberra (AGERPRES) 17 April 1988—The communique on the official visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to Australia says that the Romanian head of state met with the governor-general of Australia, Ninian Martin Stephen, and had talks with Australian Prime Minister R.J.L. Hawke in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. During the talks information was exchanged on current concerns for the economic and social development of the two countries and a survey was made of the ways and means of further expanding the links between Romania and Australia. Opinions were exchanged at length on the major international issues.

Full satisfaction was expressed on the occasion, the communique shows, and the belief was expressed that broad possibilities existed to expand trade and mutually advantageous economic cooperation between Romania and Australia, each side's interest being taken into consideration.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of concluding long-term contracts which should give stability and perspective to the economic links between the two countries and the joint wish was voiced to intensify and diversify exchanges and contacts between the two countries in science, technology, education and culture, the communique reads.

During the exchange of views on the problems facing the contemporary world, the communique points out, the president of Romania and the Australian leaders expressed their deep concern over the escalation of the arms race, the persistence of regional conflicts, the deterioration of the world economic situation, which affects the developing countries in particular, over the continuation of the policy of the use and threat of force, of interference in the domestic affairs of other states. In that context, the leaders of the two states declared for the halting of the arms race, for a resolute passage to disarmament, nuclear in the first place, a pacific solution to international conflicts, the guaranteeing of every people's foremost right to solve its own problems in conditions of full freedom and independence.

Romania and Australia welcomed the signining of the treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States of America eliminating the medium and shorter range missiles, the communique shows as the two countries are of the opinion that resolute action should be taken to reach an accord on a 50-per cent reduction of strategical weapons, on the path of completely liquidating nuclear arms, to halt nuclear tests. They consider as necessary the banning and destruction of chemical weapons, a passage to a radical cut in conventional weapons, troops and military spending in Europe, to strike a balance at ever lower levels.

Romania and Australia—the document goes on—are of the opinion that countries on all continents should be more concerned for the setting up of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The need was stressed in the communique for a comprehensive, just and durable solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, for the establishment of a lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the resolution of the Palestinian people's issue, guaranteed integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the area, in keeping with the UN pertinent resolutions. To attain these goals, the two countries declare for the calling of an international peace conference in the Middle East.

Romania and Australia speak for an immediate cessation of the Iran-Iraq war, for the withdrawal of troops, by both sides, to within internationally acknowledged frontiers, for negotiations with a view to peacefully solving the problems between the two states, the communique reads. They condemn the racist policy of apartheid of the authorities in South Africa and demand that an undelayed end be put to all the manifestations of this policy.

The two countries—the document evinces—support the negotiations on Kampuchia and are for a broad national reconciliation among all the Kampuchian forces, for the withdrawal of the foreign troops and an end to any outside interference, propitious conditions being thus created for the Kampuchian people to decide its future by itself.

Romania and Australia, the communique further shows, assessed the progress made in politically solving the situation in Afghanistan, in initiating the withdrawal of foreign troops to the end of ensuring Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty and status of non-aligned country.

The document reiterates Romania's and Australia's position on stepped-up actions for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the bridging of the gap between the rich and poor countries, strengthening of the role of the United Nations Organization in the international life.

The communique envinced the common wish to intensify the cooperation between Romania and Australia in the international arena, at the UN and its specialized agencies.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, and Elena Ceausescu invited the governor-general of Australia, Ninian Martin Stephen, and Prime Minister Robert Hawke to pay, together with their wives, official visits to Romania. The invitations were accepted with pleasure, the communique winds up.

Ceausescu Begins Official Visit to Vietnam

AU171541 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1423 GMT 17 Apr 88

["President Nicolae Ceausescu Starts Official Goodwill Visit to Socialist Republic of Vietnam"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Hanoi, AGERPRES, 17/04/1988—Sunday, 17 April, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu started an official goodwill visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The RCP and Romanian state leader is accompanied in this visit by Stefan Andrei, Silviu Curticeanu, Ioan Totu.

In the big Chi Linh Square, where the official arrival ceremony took place, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were welcomed most warmly, friendly and considerately by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CC of the CP of Vietnam, by Chi Cong, president of the Council of State of the SR of Vietnam, who bade them a cordial welcome. The distinguished Romanian guests were then greeted by Vo Van Kiet, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers, other members of the Vietnamese party and state leadership attending the arrival ceremony.

The military guard lined up in the big square presented arms.

The state anthems of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam were played.

Thousands of Hanoi residents in the big Chi Linh Square applauded enthusiastically, expressing their joy at having as outstanding guests President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu.

Upon arrival at the Noi Bai International Airport, near Hanoi, the messengers of the Romanian people, were greeted by Ngyuyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the CP of Vietnam.

The official goodwill visit the RCP and Romanian state leader is paying to Vietnam is an outstanding event, with deep-going significations in the chronicle of the traditional Romanian-Vietnamese friendly and cooperative links, in the evolution of the fruitful collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the two countries and peoples and casts light on the fine relations set between Romania and Vietnam, the joint wish to give them new dimensions, large development prospects.

Paper Welcomes Geneva Accord on Afghanistan

AU161533 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
0954 GMT 16 Apr 88

["A Highly Positive Act of Great International Significance"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/4/1988—In a commentary on the conclusion of accords in Geneva for a political solution to the situation regarding Afghanistan, SCINTEIA (April 16) writes:

Public opinion in Romania joins the wide world public opinion circles in welcoming with satisfaction the signing of accords on a political settlement of the situation in and around Afghanistan as a highly important event of our days both for the countries and peoples in that area and for the international life. It is an event which confirms once more a great truth Socialist Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu have permanently underscored, as is well known namely the need for an exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of conflicts, of any disputed issue. In this spirit, Romania has highlighted, from the very beginning of the conflict, the imperative for a political, negotiated settlement of the situation in Afghanistan. "Romania", President Nicolae Ceausescu underlined "has been from the very beginning for a negotiated solution to the problems in Afghanistan, for the withdrawal of foreign troops and the ensurance of Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty. We think it is along this line that further action should be taken to find a solution to Afghanistan's problems, by observing the Afghan people's right to choose its development path without any outside interference."

The significance of the Geneva accords can be correspondingly assessed in the context of the general political situation which is still quite serious—one of the major causes being the perpetuation of armed conflicts for years on end. And, among them, the Afghanistan problem has proved to have highly negative repercussions on the general political climate. Bloody armed clashes have taken place for more than eight years, which caused great suffering to the Afghan people: Numerous casualties and tremendous damage were recorded, millions of people sought shelter in the neighbour countries. Moreover, these tragic developments have seriously affected the world political relations, as factors generating tension and sowing mistrust and suspicion on an international plane.

In the course of events, it has been ever more obvious that in no way could a solution be found to the fratricide conflict by the way of arms, that the only reasonable way meeting the interests of the Afghan people and of the other peoples in the region as well as of the general cause of peace is that of negotiations. Life has confirmed, in this case too, that no matter how difficult negotiations might be and how long they might take they are preferred to war, to bloodshed, are in fact the only way of solving righteously and lastingly interstate problems.

Noting that after years of complex negotiations held in the form of indirect Afghan-Pakistani talks through the agency of the UN, several accords have been signed now. SCINTEIA shows that they are considered apt to pave the way for the cessation of hostilities in that heavily tried area, to provide the opportunity for a voluntary return from Pakistan of the Afghan refugees and for the Soviet troops' withdrawal from Afghanistan, set the relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan on the bases of the principles of non-interference in the domestic affairs of the other. Mentioning that the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. are guarantors of the accords concluded, while the United Nations plays the role of supervising the fulfilment of the respective provisions, SCINTEIA further writes: It can be assessed that the consistent observance and the resolute translation into fact of these provisions would go down as a major step toward the normalization of the situation in the region, and would make an outstanding contribution to improving the general political climate, building up confidence and promoting detente worldwide.

The Geneva accords must be seen as a first step which should be followed by constructive measures and actions to put a definite end to bloodshed. Now more than ever before every effort should be made to achieve national reconciliation so that the Afghan people may heal its wounds after the war and dedicate itself to the country's reconstruction. All while the multifarious problems linked to the previous conditions are to be solved only through dialogue and political negotiations the efficiency of which has been proved by facts themselves, the newspaper points out.

Of exceptional significance in this respect is the strict observance of the Afghan people's will to make its own destiny and choose the sociopolitical and economic development form it wishes and for which it is prepared to make an option in accordance with the evolution stage and the specific traditions and conditions.

Being highly appreciative of the fact that there are realistic prospects and conditions conducive to extinguishing one of the most noxious hotbeds of conflict, all the peace-loving forces in the world, including the Romanian people, express their hope that due sense of responsibility shall be shown, just as lucidity and reason to find a durable solution to the situation. It is in this spirit that Romania speaks up, through the voice of its President Nicolae Ceausescu during his new peace and collaboration itinerary, too, for the need to extinguish the hotbeds of conflict and war, solve litigious problems by exclusively peaceful means, respect each people's right to free, self-reliant development in accordance with its interests and aspirations, with the general interests of peace and security worldwide.

Ceausescu Cables 'Arafat on Abu Jihad's Death

AU171747 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1627 GMT 17 Apr 88

["Telegram of Compassion"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/04/1988—RCP general secretary, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu sent Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the following telegram:

We have learned with deep indignation about the assassination of the deputy commander-in-chief of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, Khalil al-Wazir.

In the name of the Romanian people, we condemn forcefully this terrorist act and reiterate the solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

We convey sincere condolences and feelings of deep compassion to the bereaved families.

Vidic: Using Soviet Model 'Out of Question'

LD150851 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2028 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 14 (TANJUG)—Every socialist country should have its own perestroyka, and any other [word indistinct] would be wrong, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Dobrivoje Vidic said here today.

Addressing a session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, Vidic said that an internationalisation of the Soviet model of perestroyka would be out of the question, but that it needs international support because of its importance in the struggle for peace and development.

The Yugoslav-Soviet declaration adopted during Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev's recent visit to Yugoslavia is an "expression of the clear and firm" Yugoslav support to perestroyka in the Soviet Union, said Vidic.

He recalled the declaration's stand "convincingly denying the need for one centre of decision-making in the international workers' movement" and acknowledging different ways in the struggle for socialism.

Yugoslavia embarked upon the road of developing socialist selfmanagement as early as 1948, and for this reason was considered a "heretic and revisionist," said Vidic, adding that [word indistinct] Marxist concept of direct democracy is now meeting with the broadest support.

"The fact that this is being adopted in countries such as the Soviet Union and China is of the utmost importance for the future of socialism as a world process," he noted.

Vidic, who was for many years Yugoslavia's ambassador in Moscow, described the perestroyka in the Soviet Union as a result of the realization that the bureaucratic system had exhausted itself and that the implementation of perestroyka "alone can lead to progress."

Talks With ICC on Rescheduling Debt Begin

LD160104 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2150 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Washington, April 15 (TANJUG)—A Yugoslav Government and national bank delegation headed by Assistant Finance Minister Boris Skapin began talks here today with the International Coordination Committee (ICC) which represents some 450 commercial banks.

The two sides will discuss the rescheduling of Yugoslavia's foreign debt and possibilities for additional financial support from commercial banks, as a precondition for the implementation of Yugoslavia's economic policy within the announced arrangement with the International Monetary Fund.

'Group of 77' Meeting, Agreement Assessed

LD161040 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0443 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 16 (TANJUG)—Headed by the "Group of 77", the developing countries have ensured a more favourable customs treatment in mutual trade and thus created the possibility for increasing mutual exchange of goods and, as a whole, for better incorporation of developing countries into the international market. The results of the ministerial conference of the "Group of 77" in Belgrade from April 11 to 13, devoted to the global system of trade preferences [word indistinct] surpassed all expectations, as was unanimously assessed by participants and observers. As host of the conference, the Yugoslav government expressed particular pleasure over the fact that the GSTP [Global System of Trade Preferences] agreement was signed in Belgrade, the town which hosted, the first summit over a quarter of century before, of non-aligned countries.

The Belgrade ministerial meeting on GSTP was attended by delegations of 62 countries, 11 observers and the representative of the People's Republic of China, which attended as a special guest. A total of 48 countries exchanged concessions on the base of reciprocity. An important principle of the GSTP is the equal treatment of all signatories, in accordance with the clause on the most favoured nation. The agreement becomes effective 30 days after its ratification.

At the final plenary session, in addition to agreement on GSTP, the Belgrade conference adopted declaration [as received] and two resolutions. The declaration on GSTP among developing countries underscores that the agreement reached by participant countries represents the "first global endeavour" to enhance their mutual economic cooperation on a definitive legal basis and a "historic development of great political and economic significance."

Reaffirming the spirit of solidarity and deep commitment to strengthen economic cooperation and collective self-reliance of the developing countries, the Belgrade declaration sets out that the agreement is open to all other member-countries of the "Group of 77" who wish to join and that the countries signatories and other developing countries will contribute to the strengthening of the GSTP, above all by facilitating the process of accession and carrying forward the exchange of trade concessions.

The principle that GSTP should basically represent a dynamic process and that its constant "step-by-step" advancement has been envisaged as of special significance.

Every new round of talks should result in expanding the lists of products which will enjoy preferences, lifting the remianing barriers and joining a greater number of countries in the agreement.

So far, Yugoslavia exchanged concessions with 26 countries involving more than 1,300 products. Yugoslavia, namely, approved concessions for 660 mostly agricultural products, while received concessions for 668, largely industrial products.

Speaking at the end of the ministerial meeting of the "Group of 77", the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign trade, Nenad Kekic, reiterated that the GSTP among developing countries would be an important additional stimulus to Yugoslav enterprises to expand and strengthen their commercial links with developing countries. Yugoslavia, in accordance with its political commitments and economic needs, strives for an expansion of developing countries' wide participation in overall economic cooperation with the world, he stressed.

Spokesman Assesses Afghanistan Agreement

LD151919 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1733 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 15 (TANJUG)—"The signing of the agreement on Afghanistan represents a very important international event and a major step towards a political settlement of the crisis," Yugoslav Government Spokesman Aleksander Stanic said here today.

Yugoslavia sees the agreement as an important achievement of the sides directly involved as well as of other international factors which have contributed to the settlement of the crisis. It especially greets the active and constructive role of the UN and its secretary-general, Stanic said.

Ever since the beginning of the Afghan crisis, Yugoslavia has been urging a political settlement on the basis of a UN resolution and the Nonaligned Movements' stands, which involve the withdrawal of foreign troops and an end to all forms of foreign interference, the securing of sovereignty, independence and Afghanistan's nonaligned status, the establishment of conditions for good relations between Afghanistan and all its neighbours, as well as the safe and unimpeded return of Afghan refugees to their homeland.

We believe that efforts in that direction will continue, especially from Afghanistan itself. The competent bodies in the UN should have an irreplaceable role and their active engagement should be based on the principles of the UN charter and international law-Stanic said.

Assassination of Abu Jihad Condemned

AU161603 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Commentary by Milutin Milenkovic]

[Text] The Palestinian people and their liberation struggle have suffered a grave loss. Khalil al-Wazir, better known under his nom de guerre of Abu Jihad, Yasir 'Arafat's closest collaborator and his deputy as head of the PLO armed forces. He was an excellent organizer in creating combat groups and larger units, in supplying and training them, and in infiltrating them from time to time for actions on the soil of Palestine.

As an opponent of blind terrorism and of those Palestinian factions that rejected the political means of the struggle, Abu Jihad was known all over the world as a worthy, reasonable, and politically very well-educated partner in talks with many statesmen and leading politicians—as a participant at conferences on various international problems, and as one of the most distinguished figures in the Arab part of the world in general. He definitely was not the personification of international terrorism, but was its public and persistent opponent.

He lost his life, defending himself with a gun in his hand at his temporary residence in the Tunis suburb of Al Marsa, near the Mediterranean coast. After infiltrating, an Israeli commando group, armed with automatic weapons equipped with silencers, came from the direction of the coast, liquidated a small security detachment of three Tunisian guards, and killed this patriot on the territory of another sovereign state.

Thus, Abu Jihad fell as a victim of terrorism, although he was its opponent.

According to initial interpretations of this crime, which will only deepen the Palestinian-Israeli hatred and increase the risk of even more unforeseeable clashes and bloodshed between them, what is involved is direct retaliation for the attack by Palestinian commandoes on a bus from the Israeli nuclear center near Dimona in the Negev Desert. At the same time, there are enough clear indications that through a series of planned actions of this kind, the Israeli Government wants to transfer the center of the struggle from the occupied territories to the foreign arena.

The uprising in the occupied territories cannot be stopped, and the denunciation of the Israeli practice against the Palestinians in the occupied territories is growing in the world. Extremists from the circles around Shamir and Sharon are not considering reasonable political methods, but instead want to impose on the world the fear of another flare-up in international terrorism.

The action by Islamic extremists against the Kuwaiti passengers in a hijacked plane favors such plans by Israeli hawks, who, as we can see, deal harshly with the Palestinians but conduct secret lucrative deals with the Khomeyni men. This was clearly demonstrated in the case of Irangate, for instance.

All of recent history shows that assassinations of this kind do not stop mass uprisings but give them fresh inspiration. Isolated, narrowly sectarian currents or gangs may settle their accounts in this way, but popular movements with deep roots in the consciousness of the masses quite certainly cannot be suppressed in this manner.

Rozic, Assembly Delegation To Visit CSSR

LD141309 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG)—At the invitation of the Federal Assembly of the CSSR, a delegation of the SFRY Assembly headed by Dr Marjan Rozic, president of the SFRY Assembly, will pay a return visit to Czechoslovakia from 18 to 21 April.

The visit is a continuation of a developed and useful practice of contacts between the two countries' parliaments within the framework of a regular political dialogue at a high level between the SFRY and the CSSR.

The forthcoming talks with the highest-ranking Czechoslovak leaders will include an exchange of views on bilateral relations and socioeconomic development of the two countries, as well as topical questions of international relations and the role of parliaments in strengthening peace, confidence, cooperation, and security in the world.

Uzelac Leaves for Official Visit to GDR

LD171247 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1153 GMT 17 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG)—Ugljesa Uzelac, an executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left Belgrade for Berlin today. He is leading an LCY study delegation that will stay in the GDR on the basis of the cooperation agreement between the LCY and the SED. It will be briefed on the role the SED is playing in the system of managing the economy.

Slovenia, South Korean Corporation Hold Talks

LD150517 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1515 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 14, (TANJUG)—Yi Sang-ok, head of South Korea's delegation to the ministerial meeting on the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) among developing countries which closed here yesterday, has expressed "great satisfaction" of his government at the exchange of representative offices between trade organizations in South Korea and Yugoslavia's Republic of Slovenia.

"The Seoul government welcomes this development and will do everything it can to stimulate the implementation of the agreement between the two economic institutions and to contribute towards the objective they strive for," Ambassador Sang—who is also South Korea's permanent observer to the United Nations and other international organizations [title as received]—told TANJUG today.

The agreement on economic cooperation, signed by the semi-official Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) and the Slovenian Chamber of Economy, was made public last week. Yugoslavia has no diplomatic relations with South Korea.

A Yugoslav Government spokesman last Thursday described the agreement as a mechanism of effective trade between interested organizations. It neither encroaches on political or other relations between the two countries, nor provides for any changes of this kind, he said.

Ambassador Sang said that his government was realistic enough to acknowledge that there were still some political obstacles making formal relations between the two countries impossible.

"Nevertheless, we believe, considering the complementary nature of the two economies, that there are sufficient changes for the representative offices to operate very favourably," he said.

"For its part, my country will do everything to promote economic ties and the unhampered flow of goods between our two countries," concluded Ambassador Sang.

Two Slovenian enterprises, Iskra and Gorenje, and South Korean firms indirectly exchanged about 100 million dollars' worth of goods over the past few years.

FEC Report Reviews Financing of YPA

LD161311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0037 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Apr (TANJUG)—In the past 2 years, despite financial difficulties, significant results have been achieved in the development of all people's defense. This is reflected both in a theoretical and doctrinary way and from the point of view of the technical modernization and the degree of combat training of our armed forces, especially the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], it is stated, among other things, in a report on the work of the FEC in the past 2 years.

In reality, less funds than the planned 5.2 percent of the national income have been provided for the financing of the YPA. At the initiative of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, the FEC proposed that the planned funds for the financing of the YPA this and next year be reduced by 5 percent.

The overall realistic 10-percent fall in the funds for the needs of the YPA has inevitably led to the reduction of a program for its technical modernization and a postponement of deadlines for carrying out some of the tasks in relations to the previously established plans. Parallel to this, the previously planned reduction of funds for the YPA's peace purposes of 12 percent is being carried out and of 10 percent for war purposes.

Despite all this the overall level of training and equipment of the armed forces satisfies the operational needs and demands for maintaining permanent combat readiness. Also continued is a process of technical equipping of the armed forces, which relies on its own scientific-research, development, and production potential. A considerable number of research and production organizations outside the YPA are involved in these duties.

Increase of Basic Capital Needed for Bank

LD150947 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG)—It will be necessary in the years ahead to secure constant resources for and substantially increase the basic capital of the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation. Only in this way will this financial organization be in a position to fulfill the tasks for which it was set up. This was said during the meeting of this bank's assembly by Ivan Stambolic, chairman of its management board.

Despite all the difficulties, emphasized Stambolic, the bank is anticipating that this year it will provide credits for the export of capital goods and investment works and equipment to the value of $800 million. It is certain, however, that there will be many difficulties in securing the resources for these intentions, but this is the only way to make it possible for the export-oriented sector of the Yugoslav economy to enter the foreign markets in a more efficient way.

It was emphasized during the session that during the past few years the export of capital goods on credit has been growing faster than the average growth of Yugoslav exports. By and large this happens on the convertible currency markets, and last year the credits for the economy amounted to $750 million. [passage omitted]

Taking part in the discussion, Janez Zemljaric, FEC vice president, emphasized that in the impending changes of our economic system special attention will be paid to strengthening the function of the Bank for International Economic Cooperation. The effort to step up financial support for the export of capital goods will be endorsed, and stable sources of funds for these purposes will be ensured.

Speaking of the impending changes in our economic system Zemljaric emphasized that the program that should "replace" the intervention measures by the middle of May had been completed. The FEC has deemed that the conditions are at hand for the implementation of the options inherent in the anti-inflation program.

We are also proceeding from the assumption, Zemljaric went on to say, that the support by foreign creditors will be forthcoming for the implementation of this program. Talks are expected to take place during the weeks ahead with the governments of the creditor countries in the so-called "Paris Club." Our country, said Zemljaric, counts on financial support for the rescheduling of a segment of the debt, but also on "fresh resources" amounting to $1.4 billion.

In mid-May, Zemljaric warned, a significant segment of the prices will be liberalized, and intervention measures in the foreign currency business area are expected to be abandoned too. Article 110 of the foreign currency law that stipulates payment priorities will also cease to apply.

A series of other measures will also be laid down. Among other things, restrictions on all aspects of expenditure will continue. This time the measures will be laid out in great detail. The credit-monetary policy also will be restrictive. For all these reasons a responsible conduct of all economic factors must be asked for, said Zemljaric.

Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Holds Conference

Addressed by Setinc

LD151452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Sarajevo, 15 Apr (TANJUG)—Franc Setinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, taking part today in Sarajevo in the first conference of Bosnia-Hercegovina Communists, said that we have already used up all the words available except those that can create conditions for changing the situation. We demand, not formal oaths, but voluntary readiness for participation in our action. The greatest dangers in our work are verbalism and formalism. Franc Setinc said that there is still a great deal of party voluntarism. According to him, this is a love of lofty aims, being satisfied with mere words while overlooking real relations between forces and contradictions and differences in society. Precisely because of this, the openness of party work and the development of democracy inside the party are of great significance. Without public criticism and openness in society in general, a way out of the crisis is not possible, nor it is possible to differentiate knowledge from voluntarism, demagogy from arguments, big words from the real results of our struggle for a more progressive, freer, more humane society.

Franc Setinc went on to say that we needed concrete action without pragmatism and conviction of thought without empty phrases. For something like this, we need to have the ability to differentiate the class element from the sectarian one, self-management from manipulation, national from nationalistic, Yugoslav spirit from unitarian spirit. This is what the growing critical public is demanding from the LC when it speaks about itself in society and in the modern world. This criterion, it seems, nobody can or will be able to ignore. Only in this way can the LCY realize its historical identity in the development of socialist democracy. It cannot go back to old, already overcome, suspect positions or yield to anticommunist forces. At the same time, Franc Setinc emphasized, we must be aware that we are our own worst enemy to the extent that at this point we are not doing what we can to find a way out of the crisis.

Our aim should be a highly productive and developed economy with as little as possible of the socialization of losses, low productivity, and for similar burdens from the past. We also have some advantages that the crisis has not destroyed, but often we do not know or do not want to use them for the mobilization of people, Franc Setinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed.

Official Sees Anticommunist Crisis

LD160555 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Sarajevo, April 15 (TANJUG)—The current crisis in Yugoslavia has created conditions for the manifestation of open anti-communism and chauvinism, Milan Skoro, deputy president of the Central Committee of Bosnia-Hercegovina warned in an address at the first republican party conference, one in a forthcoming series preceding a federal conference of the Yugoslav Communists scheduled for May this year.

The crisis which has affected the Yugoslav society and its economy, said Skoro, is at the same time a harbinger of changes which Communists must make in order to prepare the ground for the socialist self-management system becoming politically attractive and economically effective.

Without this the League of Communists will be unable to accomplish its vanguard role, for on trial are the methods of organising and conducting political actions as well as its objectives, Skoro said.

The high-ranking party functionary underscored the necessity of ensuring the urgent preponderance of those forces in society acting in the direction of accelerated development of socialist self-management, a pre-condition for this process being the development of democratisation within the framework of the League of Communists.

In the institutions of the system, the League of Communists should act through the force of ideas and argument and not from the position of the authority of power, Skoro stressed.

Attended by Mikulic

LD162111 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2027 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Text] Sarajevo, April 16 (TANJUG)—The way out of the crisis facing Yugoslav society cannot be sought together with those who created the crisis, delegates to the first conference of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia's republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which ended its two-day deliberations here today, decided unanimously.

Voicing the stands of the entire party membership, the 400 delegates demanded that the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina determines concrete responsibility of individuals in republican and communal party leaderships who, by their conduct, inflicted harm to the League of Communists and the community.

The conference of Bosnia-Hercegovina Communists is one in a series of party conferences in the republics and provinces which precede the federal conference of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia scheduled for May this year.

Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic also took part in the conference. He said that without a reform of the country's economic system there is no way out of the crisis. He also said that the reform was not possible without the proposed changes in the Constitution, which are currently the subject of a public debate throughout the country.

Montenegro LC Issues Presidium Nominations

LD151518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Titograd, 15 Apr (TANJUG)—The Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium endorsed the proposal that in accordance with statutory regulations Dr Miljan Radovic and Savo Sekaric again should be put forward as candidates for President and secretary of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium, respectively, for the next mandate period.

This proposal by the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium was sent to the municipal LC committees for consultations.

Serb SAWP Body Criticizes Newspapers

AU151953 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] The Section for Information of the SAWP of Serbia positively assessed the work of newspapers belonging to the Politika Publishing House, with the exception of NIN. Accompanied by certain qualifying remarks, the editorial policy of the newspaper DUGA was endorsed at this session too. Here is a report by Mirjana Trajkovic:

It was assessed that last year was one of the most difficult ones in the entire postwar development of POLITIKA. The battle fought in Serbia between progressive forces and opportunist factions affected the Politika House too, it was said. However, it was one of the conclusions drawn at today's debate that the Communists in newspapers belonging to the Politika House, primarily with the dailies POLITIKA and POLITIKA EKSPRES, repulsed all pressures and politicking interference before, during, and after the eighth session of the LC Central Committee of Serbia.

Regarding other newspapers published by Politika, there are weaknesses in SVET and INTERVJU, and some very serious problems in NIN. Speaking about the situation in NIN, Section President Savo Krzavac said the following: The group of editors and journalists who opposed the eighth session and ignored the activities in Serbia are now causing obstruction in the editorial board itself. They fail to perform their professional duties and are blocking the work of self-managing organs and the party organization. It was stressed that the section should advocate the undertaking of specific measures, including urgent measures involving cadre and organizational matters, with a view to stabilizing the situation at NIN.

The debate pointed to the need to coordinate editorial affairs in Politika's newspapers and to solve economic problems in the publishing house. Members of the commission were told that Politika will ask to be granted 10 billion dinars from surplus funds from the National Bank of Serbia and to be given back its chain of newsstands in other republics.

About the newspaper DUGA, it was also noted that 1987 was the year of editorial and cadre stabilization. There had been some serious mistakes, however, with the greatest one certainly being the publishing of the article "Reminiscences of an UDBA [State Security Administration] Member," which crudely insulted Slobodan Penezic-Krcun as well as all members of the Security Service. The measures that were undertaken by the editorial board on that occasion were hailed, but DUGA was nevertheless warned that such mistakes must not happen again.

At the end of the session, Ljiljana Bulatovic briefed members of the section about the grave defamations that the Zagreb newspaper DANAS used in commenting on her speech at the previous session of the section when it discussed BORBA. She reminded the members that at that time she had spoken about links between individual journalists throughout the country and DANAS, and that she had warned about an anticommunist conspiracy among Yugoslav journalists.

Today, Ljiljana Bulatovic presented some new examples to support her thesis. She mentioned the series of articles on the champions of mass movement in Croatia [nationalist movement in Croatia in 1971]—an article about Ivan Aralica in BORBA, another one about Vlado Gotovac in NOVA REVIJA, and an interview with Mika Tripalo in MLADINA.

Savo Krzavac then spoke about what he called unacceptable methods of work of Jug Grizelj, president of the Serbian Journalists Association. This concerned a session of the Association's Presidium which Grizelj had convoked illegally. On that occasion, members of this body expressed their opinion about statements Ljiljana Bulatovic and Dusan Cukic made at the session of the City Committee for Information to the effect that the Presidium of the Serbian Journalists Association is a nest of anticommunism. Members of the section assessed that this was a typical attempt to manipulate people and that because of that Grizelj cannot remain in the post of president of the Association.

'Change' of Editor of Student Paper Noted

AU141700 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Apr 88 p 12

[R. Vujatovic report: "Change of Editor"]

[Text] Zagreb, 12 Apr—Last night about 100 associates and readers of the Zagreb paper STUDENTSKI LIST who were dissatisfied with the position of the editorial board and attitudes toward the youth press demonstrated in the Victims of Fascism Square in front of the paper's office. At the same time, the paper's council was holding a meeting deciding on the fate of the editorial cadre that has lost sight of the criteria established by editorial policy.

After a 5-hour discussion, the council expressed a lack of confidence in Ivica Buljan, responsible editor of STUDENTSKI LIST. The council said that the paper has been continually, in issue after issue, deviating from the program orientation of the editorial concept.

The demonstrators opposed increasingly frequent bans on student papers, whose fate was also shared by STUDENTSKI LIST (last month it was banned twice). They loudly and clearly demanded the abolition of Article 133 of the Criminal Code and addressed the criticism to those who are applying the law. Students carried banners expressing their disagreement with attitudes toward the youth press.

This and the last confiscated issue that carried the article entitled "Dictator Is Coming" criticized our hospitality to Zairian President Mobutu.

Need To Halt Emigration From Kosovo Discussed

AU141120 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9-10 Apr 88 p 7

[R. Barjaktarevic report: "One Way Flow"]

[Text] Pristina, 8 Apr—The Communists of Albanian nationality and the people of Albanian nationality themselves have a great responsibility and duty to work energetically to eliminate the causes of emigration from the province. They must also work to create an atmosphere of good intranational relations and conditions for peaceful and safe coexistence with Serbs and Montenegrins. On the other hand, the Communists of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality should react and condemn the unfounded and direct attacks on Albanian nationals and cadres, and in this way distance themselves from the nationalist behavior of some individuals.

This was stated by Ragip Haljilji, president of the Pristina LC Communal Committee, at today's election session at which the work of the Committee and its organs in the last 2 years was also discussed. Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, and Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, spoke at the session, while the following people took part in its work: Milomir Minic, executive secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium; Miroslav Markovic, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee; and Rahman Dedaj, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium.

Ragip Haljilji said that the activities of the Pristina LC were comprehensive and intensive, and that they have produced notable results. He added:

The aim and strategy of hostile activities from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism continue to be based on the platform "Kosovo Republic" and "Ethnically-Pure Kosovo" and continue to sow intranational discord and hatred. This is evident from various attacks and pressures on Serbs and Montenegrins carried out to create fear, insecurity, and to make them emigrate from Kosovo.

Haljilji, as well as several other participants in the discussion, called for a clear distinction between real problems and the justified demands of the Serbs and Montenegrins, and some individuals' unacceptable behavior. Energetic differentiation and a complete halt to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo were also called for. Slobodan Dimic, Mitar Balevic, Zivanka Bozic, Smilja Mihajlovic, Predrag Lazic, and Momcilo Trajkovic particularly criticized those who prepared the material for the Committee's session for not being specific enough. Whatever happened to the differentiation in the Communal Committee and to the cadre policy?

Dimic said that the politicization of Serbs and Montenegrins had recently been openly expressed and that the communal LC and its Committee did not manage to answer the questions of the working people and citizens in time. Zivanka Bozic, member of the Pristina LC Communal Committee said:

What kind of situation is this, when I personally have to fill out an application form and stick on a government stamp so that a state organ could translate the minutes of some meeting for me? Why do we always send our complaints and appeals to an unknown address, then criticize everybody, and nothing happens?

The Communal Committee also discussed the operative plan of work for next year.

Pavle Jovanovic, who used to be member of the Pristina LC Communal Committee Presidium and a member of the Communal Central Committee; Momcilo Trajkovic, executive secretary of the Pristina LC Communal Committee Presidium and a member of the Central Committee; and Novica Jakovljevic, a member of the Pristina LC Communal Committee; tendered their irrevocable resignations to the Pristina LC Communal Committee.

In a very unpleasant and tense atmosphere, full of polemics and criticism, the Communal Committee did not accept the resignation of these three most prominent activists of Serb and Montenegrin nationality in the Pristina LC Communal Committee. It was decided that this should be urgently discussed by the Communal Committee Presidium, and that appropriate commissions of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, the Serbian LC Central Committee, and the LCY Central Committee should establish the circumstances that led these three comrades to tender their resignation.

Explaining his irrevocable resignation, Pavle Jovanovic said that he has been speaking the truth and demanding measures from Communists for 2 years. However, nobody had taken any notice of this and nothing had been done.

Momcilo Trajkovic and Novica Jakovljevic said that they resigned because they disagreed with the present cadre policy. Their warnings, views, and suggestions had not been taken into account, and they felt that their place is no longer in the Pristina LC Communal Committee, because nobody listens to them.

It was in this atmosphere that the election of the leading people to the Communal Committee Presidium took place. Husamedin Azemi, who up to now has been president of the Kosovo Trade Union organization, was elected president of the Pristina LC Communal Committee Presidium, while Zivojin Mitrovic, up to now secretary of the Communal Conference of the Pristina SAWP, was elected secretary of the Pristina LC Communal Committee Presidium.

Ragip Haljilji (who held the post of president) and Nedeljko Pupavac (who held the position of secretary) were relieved of their duties in the Pristina LC Communal Committee Presidium and the Communal Committee Presidium.

[The following passage appears boxed within the body of the item]

Azem Vlasi: "Observers' Bad Manners" [subhead]

Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, assessed the overall sociopolitical and particularly the economic situation in Kosovo as serious and tense. The security situation is somewhat better and has not been burdened by any major problems since last fall. But some recent excesses have put an additional burden on the already sensitive situation in Kosovo, Azem Vlasi said and added:

"The essence of the problem lies in the fact that the wave of our crisis has resulted in the multiplication of critics, hysterics, and even of those who are obsessed with inventing the sharpest possible words, terms, and thoughts in order to describe our situation as gravely as possible, and in the fact that there is an insufficiently constructive approach aimed at finding a solution and changing things."

He stressed that one should have no illusions that the conference will mark a sensational turnabout in the sense that immediately after it everything will either be different or we will collapse. Our overall situation is such that it requires long, persistent, and hard work everywhere. We must continually make small but decisive steps on the basis of a clearly defined strategy and a sound program to overcome this crisis. This is in order to eliminate the vacuum and idling, because our crisis is not the kind that could be overcome in one big leap that would leave all difficulties behind. Vlasi called for alertness so that serious hostile, antisocialist, and anticommunist ideas, concepts, actions, and tendencies are not promoted under the cloak of democracy, as has been the case. One cannot, in the name of democracy and on the basis of participation in a public discussion, call for the destruction of socialist, self-managing, and federative Yugoslavia or attack our system of all-people's defense, the Yugoslav People's Army, figures and events from the revolution, leaders, and cadres.

Our mistake is that we always think that in forums it is sufficient to assume stands and establish tasks, to urge courts on, and then everything will automatically improve. The broad social base, and by this I also have in mind all the system's institutions, is still not completely ready for a more efficient and precise way of solving the problems in all communities. It is unacceptable that some people have assumed the position of observers who only look for unresolved problems, who continually send lists of demands and wishes, to the communal and higher leaders, and sometimes even wait for ready solutions without marking efforts themselves. This is bad manners in our political life.

Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, stressed that it is wrong to think that the fight against Albanian nationalists will be successfully waged by gathering people together on the basis of national division, that is to say, without Albanians, and in this way attacking nationalism. The fight against Albanian nationalism can be successfully waged only if the main struggle is carried out by the Communists and other progressive forces from the ranks of the Albanian nationality. They are willing to do this, but they need principled help and support.

As the most numerous national collective, Albanians have a special responsibility for securing the safe and peaceful lives for Serbs, Montenegrins, and others. They should understand this as a question of their honor. Serbs and Montenegrins, too, should oppose those individuals who can hardly wait to use these excesses for manipulation, gatherings on the basis of national divisions, to intensify relations and sow mistrust, Azem Vlasi said, among other things.

Zoran Sokolovic: "Unacceptable Attacks" [subhead]

At the session of the Pristina LC Communal Committee, Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, said that 2,828 Serbs and Montenegrins emigrated from Kosovo last year. From the Pristina community, 500 Serbs and Montenegrins emigrated. Can we expected such intensive emigration at the end of this year too?—Zoran Sokolovic asked.

If such intensive emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo continues, then we are soon going to face an ethnically pure Kosovo, which is the main objective of the counterrevolution. It is a great illusion that this aim is tragic only for Serbs and Montenegrins, it is also tragic for Albanians. This is because it pushes Albanians into isolation, into a ghetto, with unforeseeable tragic consequences for their future.

Sokolovic stressed that the LC of Serbia will consistently carry out its obligations and responsibilities without compromises and concessions to anybody. This has recently been demonstrated in full thorough the Serbian LC's attitudes and the measures undertaken. The LC of Serbia will also carry out all its economic and political obligations contained in the Yugoslav program for Kosovo.

Commenting on attacks on Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, Zoran Sokolovic said:

Nobody can accept these attacks. Last year in Kosovo there were 527 various attacks and forms of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins, which is significantly more than in the previous year. The direct responsibility of the judical organs and the organs of authority must be established. We must ensure the lawful, responsible, and efficient work of the organs of authority. It could happen that Albanian nationalists threaten the physical or moral integrity of Serbs and Montenegrins, but we must not allow them to find the full protection of the organs of authority. If this is not ensured, then all our other actions are of secondary importance. This is why we must openly talk about that judical organs, communal departments, or organs of internal affairs have failed to protect the citizens from Albanian nationalists' attacks in time, Zoran Sokolovic said, among other things.